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DRY AMENDMENT IS DECLARED PART OF UNITED STATES LAW

Acting Secretary of State Issues a Proclamation Completing Work of Executive Department of Federal Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State in the United States, issued a proclamation on Wednesday declaring the Federal Prohibition Amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States and, therefore, a part of the fundamental and organic law of the land. The amendment becomes operative on Jan. 16, 1920, one year after the day when the thirty-sixth state ratified it. As the amendment itself states, its provisions will become effective either by Act of Congress or by state legislation. The states named by the Acting Secretary of State in his proclamation are the first 36 whose official notifications were received in Washington, and are not the first 36 which took ratification action.

The official act which completed the executive department work of the federal government in making national prohibition a fact was performed in the presence of the men who have been leaders in the contest. The ceremony took place late in the forenoon. Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas, author of the resolution; William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State; Charles H. Randall of California, the prohibitionist member of the House of Representatives, being present together with the following: Members of the W. C. T. U.—Miss Anna Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, national president; Mrs. L. L. Yost, legislative representative; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Kentucky, one of the national officers, and Mrs. Stephen J. Berben of New Jersey.

Members of the Anti-Saloon League of America—Dr. H. H. Russell, founder of the league; E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent; Laura H. Church, his secretary; Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio, general manager of the publishing interest of the league; Ed. J. Richardson, assistant manager of the publishing plant, and Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Scanlon and Mrs. Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the former being general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance; Frank M. Waring, board of Temperance, Methodist Episcopal church; and William P. Crafts, of the International Reform Bureau; Ben. G. Davis, chief clerk of the State Department and other State Department officials.

When Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, penned his name on what some call a new Declaration of Independence, or the Magna Charta of American manhood, he by the stroke of a pen liberated a nation from the domination of the saloon power. There were those in the room who recalled the days of the early '60s when Maine and Kansas were the only States where prohibition laws had been enacted, who remembered the early contests of the prohibition orators like Dickie and others who went about pleading for the abolition of the thing that was the enemy of the home, and before whose eyes passed the review of the struggles of the years to this day.

"The announcement by the Secretary of State of the United States that three-fourths of the states had ratified the amendment, is the official proclamation under section 205 of the revised statutes that the amendment is a part of the organic law of the nation," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general

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LANGUAGE TEACHING LIMITED BY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The State Senate, on Wednesday, passed a bill making it unlawful to teach in any private church, denominational, parochial or public school, any language other than English, until the child has passed the eighth grade. No foreign language shall be taught as a language in any such schools below the ninth or above the eighth grade, unless such teaching has been prescribed in the curriculum designated by the state superintendent of instruction. This places the teaching of foreign languages in colleges, universities and normal schools under the state superintendent.

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE BRITISH UNIONS

Large Number of Strikes Shows Need for Revision of Structure of Trade Unions Based on Shop-Steward Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The industrial situation, although still strained, is somewhat easier this week. Each morning, however, brings its crop of strike surprises, the only redeeming feature of which is that, with the news of each fresh outburst, comes the announcement of the settlement of another. In spite of the strenuous efforts of strike promoters, the numbers affected on the Clyde fall far short of the hope of its supporters. Contrary to general expectations, none of the municipal services are affected. Cars, electricity, gas, and water undertakings proceed as usual. The workers principally in the dispute are the shipwrights, boiler-makers, and engineers, who, as can always be confidently expected, have gone one better than their colleagues in other centers by demanding a 40-hour week.

Not a single shipyard, however, on the whole length of the river has been completely stopped as a result of the strike. The conclusion arrived at by the present writer, during a personal tour of the Clyde a few weeks ago, is that the discontent fomented by the irreconcilable is more political than industrial in character, and if the present demands were conceded, there is no justification for the hope that peace would be restored. Rather would the movement thrive and grow impudent with the success attained, and steps be almost immediately taken to formulate further proposals. The leaders of the movement declare quite openly and candidly at their own party conferences that they are hostile to the present government, that their ultimate object is the control of industry, first having reduced industry to a condition that it no longer pays the employer to carry on.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the rank and file are cognizant of the true position of the policy behind the demands. The shop-stewards' movement has sufficient insight and tactical knowledge to formulate only such demands as are acceptable and common to all trades, insuring thereby the cooperation of every craft and grade of workmen. Questions of demarcation which formerly divided the various crafts, and prevented joint action, have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The outstanding feature of the present strikes is the remarkable degree of unity attained by all sections of workers in a given industry.

Another feature in common is that they are unofficial in character, and have been declared in opposition to the national executives, whose position is in a given industry.

(Continued on page four, column three)

BOLSHEVIST RULE BANE OF RUSSIA

Mme. Breshkovsky, in New York, Appeals to People of United States to Understand Desires of People in Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Russians in this city, evidently of all shades of political opinion, some carrying armfuls of red flowers, congregated in the Grand Central Station on Wednesday morning and started various porters by kissing and kissing again a venerable woman, whose kindly face shone ruddy under her white hair. Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," for more than a score of years in exile in Siberia, more recently hidden away for months in Russia, as a protection against the Bolsheviks, had finally reached New York, after traveling from Omsk since last November.

Later, seated at a long table in the Henry Street Settlement, surrounded by representatives of the press, Mme. Breshkovsky explained the difference between a Socialist and a Bolshevik, the hopelessness of believing that any good can come to Russia through the latter, predicted a more glorious day for her nation in the future, and in answer to the question, "What can America do for Russia now?" said, with a characteristic smile, "Strive to understand her."

It is to help America understand Russia that Mme. Breshkovsky has come to this country. In all her public speeches, in all her conversations with her own and the American people, she is striving to drive home what she hopes is the truth about Russia. And this truth, as stated by her around the table on Wednesday, is that Bolshevism is anarchy, and true socialism, founded upon honesty of purpose, and honorable execution of that purpose, will spell salvation for her people.

Mme. Breshkovsky said she could not relate the details about the excesses to which the Bolsheviks had stretched their doctrines. Chaos was the word one thought of while she was describing the upheaval brought about by the forcible impression upon the people of Bolshevik theories and Bolshevik rule. New decrees came from Lenin and Trotsky every day. The people did not know what to expect next. There was no more law, no more order. "The soviets had been corrupted by the Bolsheviks, there were no elections any more, the Constituent Assembly, the hope of the people, had been disbanded by the Bolsheviks, the only semblance of control now was exercised by revolutionary committees with power to enforce that control in a military manner."

"Oh," appealed Mme. Breshkovsky, "don't mix socialism with Bolshevism. I don't profess to know what the theory of Bolshevism is. But I do know what true socialism is. Yes, I am, and always have been, and always will be, a true Socialist. But a Bolshevik is never."

Mme. Breshkovsky's eyes grew more tender when she said there were 4,000,000 orphans in Russia, children robbed of their parents, either by the war or by the excesses of the Bolsheviks. Her expression became radiant as she mentioned the need of education among the people.

"Send us books," she pleaded, "send us education."

Such aid, she added, could be sent to the cooperative societies, to the Zemstvos. As for the destruction of any such efforts to help Russia, by the Bolsheviks wherever they are in power, Mme. Breshkovsky smiled wryly. "Ah," she said, tapping her finger on the table, "we have ways of communicating information and help—underground ways."

She expresses the need for education in rather a quaint manner. "Alphabets," she says, nodding her head emphatically, "alphabets for our children. Give us alphabets."

But always she returned to the subject of Bolshevism. The Bolshevik propaganda, she said, began in Petrograd before the revolution, and it spread under the rosy promises of an overturn of affairs so that the people always would be on top. When the Constituent Assembly was in process of organization, the Bolsheviks anticipated for true representative government was:

"You will never get your rights if you wait for the Constituent Assembly. You must act now. You must take those rights now or never."

Peace was also a Bolshevik bait, and money at the front, German money, and the cry of no more war, no more separation of families, nothing but happiness for the people, all for the people always.

But the pendulum swung too far. Now there was no order where the Bolsheviks tried to rule. There was only suffering for the people; the railroad from Omsk to Vladivostok, every station along the way, was crowded with refugees, women and children fleeing from the Bolsheviks. The Bolshevik soldiers had the arms and ammunition, practically martial law held sway; there was not hope for Russia in Bolshevism.

But in true socialism, yes, that was Russia's hope. And in a correct understanding of Russia by the great powers, by the United States especially. As for armed intervention by

the Allies, Mme. Breshkovsky said whether that was good or bad depended entirely upon whether it was unselfish or selfish.

"If you come in to help us, and only to help us, and not for your own purposes," she explained, "very well. But if not—"

and she shrugged her shoulders.

BRITISH MINISTRY'S AGRARIAN SCHEME

Parliament on Assembling Next Tuesday to Consider Plans for Establishing Soldiers on Cooperative Farms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—When Parliament assembles next Tuesday in accordance with the whip already dispatched to the members, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Mildmay will propose, and Sir Henry Dalziel will second, the reelection of Mr. J. W. Lowther as Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George is expected back from Paris, and Mr. Bonar Law will also be present.

Urgent questions, such as industrial unrest, await their attention, and problems connected with demobilization will be placed well in the front of the new parliamentary program. The position of the depleted non-coalition Liberals, with regard to the official opposition is not yet clear, nor is their strength a certain quantity. Sinn Feiners are the most numerous non-coalition party. But the Labor Party will occupy that position among the parties actually in attendance.

While the Labor members, according to a recent arrangement, are to sit on the opposition benches, Liberal Privy Counsellors and former ministers also propose to sit there, with their small following.

The task before the new Parliament involves sweeping social changes, the effect of which upon the structure of the Coalition will be keenly watched.

The land question will be amongst the first to be discussed.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that agricultural laborers are to be given priority for army release, owing to shortage of farm labor. The situation with regard to the 1919 harvest makes more interesting and important the coming bill embodying a scheme for settling the demobilized soldiers on the land. Three classes of farming are contemplated. Men with experience, and who either possess capital or can obtain it from the state, will be settled in small holdings. The larger numbers, who live mainly by seasonal work in neighboring towns, or as workers on the land, will have a cottage and an acre of land for fruit growing or poultry keeping. Co-partnership farms will be established on intensive lines under a skilled manager, all workers in the concern to benefit by the progress and profits.

The land will be acquired either by cash purchase, by rent for 35 years with renewal, by compulsion, or by annuities charged on the county rates. The security of tenure is insisted on, and the county council are given freedom of action to bring the proposal to meet their deficiencies nationally.

PASTOR FINED FOR HOLDING SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Rev. H. Boyce Taylor, pastor of the Baptist Church at Murray, Kentucky, was fined \$100 on Wednesday in the County Court for his refusal to observe the orders of the Health Board in connection with the ban instituted as an alleged preventive of the so-called influenza epidemic. He insisted on holding services at the Murray Baptist Church despite the closing order and he was arrested.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor declared that in spite of the fine and the order of the court he would continue to hold services. He was warned by the county attorney that he would be arrested again if he continued to defy the law and that warrants would be sworn out for every person who attended the services while the ban is on.

The Baptist minister's fine follows his forcible removal from his pulpit and taking to jail by the sheriff of Calloway County on the charge of violating a court order secured by the State Board of Health prohibiting public meetings. The order of the court was read at his Sunday morning service, but no effort was made to stop the services. However, when the evening services began the sheriff entered the church and asked the minister if he proposed to disregard the court order. When answered in the affirmative the sheriff placed the minister under arrest and took him to jail. He was released on his own recognizance.

ARMENIAN DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At a meeting of Armenians, a resolution was passed demanding recognition of the Armenians' right to independence, and that representatives should be admitted at the Peace Conference.

GOVERNOR REMOVES CUSTOMS MINISTER

Australian Statesman Deprived of Office After Inquiry Into Purchase of Wireless From Roman Catholic Priest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Following the report of a Royal Commission on the sale to the Commonwealth, by a Roman Catholic priest, of wireless works at Randwick, N. S. W., a Federal Minister has been removed from office by the Governor-General and a Senator has resigned.

The Royal Commission on Navy and Defense Administration reported to the Federal Government on the purchase of the Shaw Wireless works, called after Father Shaw, the Roman Catholic priest who sold the works to the government, and on the purchase by the Navy Department of certain vessels. Prior to the report, Mr. J. Jensen, Minister for Customs, who was Minister for the Navy when the wireless works and the two vessels were bought had not taken his seat as a Minister for some little time, awaiting the finding of the commission. When the report was made, he considered himself exonerated of wrongdoing, refused the request for his resignation made by the Prime Minister and colleagues of the Cabinet, and resumed his seat in Parliament as Minister for Customs.

Mr. W. A. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, communicated the facts by cable to Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, who was in London. Not receiving a reply, Mr. Watt took the next step, an appeal to the Governor-General who removed Mr. Jensen from office.

The commission stated in its report that it found that the Rev. Father Archibald John Shaw had obtained an option of purchase of the works of the Shaw Wireless Company for £25,000, and on the same day, May 15, 1916, had offered to the Minister for the Navy, Mr. Jensen, the works and patents for £57,000. On July 15, 1916, Mr. Jensen offered Father Shaw £55,000 and this offer was accepted on July 18, 1916. Father Shaw withdrew the purchase money sums amounting to £5300, of which sum the commission believed that Senator Long, a Tasmanian representative in the Federal Parliament, who had drafted Father Shaw's offer, had received £2400 as consideration for political influence used in connection with the purchase, or believed by Father Shaw to have been used, or represented by Senator Long to have been used. As to the disposition of the remainder of the money drawn out by Father Shaw the commission reports:

"The commission has not been able to secure any positive evidence as to the disposition of the balance of the sum of £5300 drawn on the Saturday morning, but as Father Shaw withdrew a further sum of £50 from his account on Monday morning, Aug. 21, 1916, and at the time of his death (on Aug. 26), had only a very small sum in his possession, it is evident that the money in question had been disposed of by him in some undisclosed way between Saturday, Aug. 19, and Monday, Aug. 21."

Dealing with the purchase of the works, as a business question, the commission refrains from undue criticism as the plant was bought at a period of intense war activity. It finds, however, that the works were undoubtedly too large for the Navy Department, and perhaps were unnecessary for the Commonwealth. They are situated in an unsuitable district and contain a quantity of obsolete and useless machinery and stock. Being burdened with such a high capital charge, much in excess of what might have been the price if business methods had been followed, the works are unable, it says, to compete effectively with other workshops, and as they have been conducted at a loss even in war time they cannot be expected to do so as well under peace conditions.

Referring to Mr. Jensen, the commission found that "the evidence does not disclose that the Minister or any person other than Senator Long received any portion of the £5300 withdrawn by Father Shaw on Aug. 19, 1916."

Dealing with the purchase of two vessels for the navy, the responsibility of the purchase being taken by Mr. Jensen, as Minister, who had considered purchase better than the cost of continuous hire.

When presenting the report of the Royal Commission to the Federal Parliament, Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, said that the Ministry had adopted the conclusion of the commission that there was no evidence to connect Mr. Jensen with the receipt of money in connection with the acquisition of the Shaw Wireless Works, but had decided that the findings of the commission and the matters disclosed in the report rendered it undesirable that he should remain a member of the government.

As to the finding of the commission with respect to Senator Long, the Acting Prime Minister said that the Cabinet had further determined that eminent counsel be asked to consider and advise whether the evidence taken disclosed any facts which would justify or demand action in a court of law, and further to advise as to the powers, precedents, and procedure of

Parliament in cases of this character. Meanwhile the silence of Mr. Hughes, in response to the cable message or messages, has left the government in some doubt as to his approval or disapproval of the removal of Mr. Jensen from office, especially as Mr. Jensen is a Hughes man and not a Liberal—the other wing of the Nationalist Party.

PACKERS FORCING THEIR PROPAGANDA

Testimony Submitted in Congressional Hearing Designed to Supplement Campaign Waged Against Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In following the reports of the meat-packer hearings at Washington, the public may well bear in thought, remarks a local student of the meat-packing industry, that the packers went to Washington to influence American public opinion to their point of view. They are trying, commented this observer, to do in another way what they have been endeavoring to accomplish for months at great expense through nation-wide advertising in the newspapers and farm papers. They enjoy, at the present moment, the tremendous advantage over their advertising campaigns, that they are voicing their propaganda from the sounding board of the national capital.

A large part of the ground covered is technical, continued the packing-house observer, and therefore it may be thought the public, in the face of this sustained packing-house argument and criticism of the Federal Trade Commission, to hold its ground against being carried away into conviction by repeated declarations, and wait for the weighing of the facts. The comment of this observer was further set forth as follows:

It is to be remembered, despite the attacks of the packers and of the federal trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and by various other persons prominent in business or manufacturing, that the Federal Trade Commission is a regularly constituted government body, and that its investigation of the packers was made in such capacity, and furthermore, that the public, as represented by the government, was represented by the trade commission. Without undertaking any comment on the commission in its investigation, it certainly stands as fact that until the commission did undertake its work the public knew practically nothing about the packing industry. The old phrase "closed book" applied to its workings, and today, despite inquiry and hearings, there is a large part of the business which is still regarded as "closed book" to outsiders. The public is only at the threshold of the packing industry.

The right of the packers to declare their point of view is unquestionable. But in following this point of view, as reported at length in the press, the foregoing in regard to the trade commission may well be remembered; also that other point, that the packers had a distinct motive in going to Washington en masse with their lawyers and publicity men; further, that that motive was evidently to keep things as they are in their business, or as much so as is possible, to protect their profits and to discredit the trade commission; and finally, that the subject is largely technical, and much of the knowledge of it, thanks to the packers' policy of secrecy in the past, is new, and in some fields incomplete; certainly, so far as the public goes, very incomplete.

Furthermore, the public may well remember, continued the observer, that back of all these questions raised is the problem of packers' profits, which cannot finally be hidden by side issues raised, by the argument of efficiency, or by being overshadowed in the press reports, as it sometimes seems to have been, by the personalities of these leaders of the industry on the stand, by lack of understanding of significance of replies in cross-questioning, or otherwise.

"As a matter of fact," concluded the speaker, "there are those who have followed this packing-house situation who regard what is going on at Washington as being bigger than the packers. They view, whether rightly or wrongly, the issue as American industry brought to the bar of regulation. The government, through the Federal Trade Commission, made an investigation of the meat packers. The packers have turned on the commission and are seeking to destroy it in the public confidence. The government, through the Food Administration, sought to regulate the packers. The packers reversed the regulation, and are now using it to protect themselves. The most effective weapon of the times has been utilized by the packers. It is publicity. They are setting today, incidentally, in the way of publicity, which they could not have bought in the advertising columns of the press for millions. If they win the fight, there are those who regard the struggle as meaning that big business generally wins with them; while if they are put under some measure of actual control, then the people have made some start toward the government of business. It is, of course, a great new field, and in the case of the packers, as of other business, a great need is knowledge of the wisest means of control, if control there is to be."

GERMAN COLONIES DISCUSSED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Two Different Doctrines in Discussion on Territory—Australian Objections to Internationalizing Pacific Islands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Territorial adjustments are engaging the attention of the Peace Conference, and consequently the papers are full of irresponsible talk about the claims of one power or the demands of another. It is said that the Quai d'Orsay debates have revealed two different doctrines in the matter of territorial adjustments. According to the first, which finds expression in General Smuts' pamphlet on the League of Nations, territorial questions should be handled by different methods, according to whether they concern the colonies of the enemy, or whether they treat of territory forming part of Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, or Russia.

The other thesis, which would seem to be that of the United States, demands that the major part of the territorial question method should be uniform and consist essentially of allowing the League of Nations to regulate the disposition of territories in Europe, no less than in the case of the German colonies.

On Tuesday night, following on the meetings at the Quai d'Orsay, when the questions of German colonies in the Far East, the Pacific and Africa were considered, there was a rumor of disagreement between China and Japan over Kiaochow. With regard to the Pacific Islands, Mr. William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, has received a cable from the Commonwealth Government, emphatically protesting against the proposal to internationalize the Pacific islands or to place them in possession of any other power than Great Britain or Australia.

Mr. Hughes on Monday night, in an address to the Australian Y. M. C. A., said that Australia had fought for the national safety, for the islands in the vicinity of the Australian coasts in which the German eagle had fastened its claws. What Australia had won, she was entitled to hold, and no nation would be threatened by her possession of the Pacific Islands.

The same could not be said in case some other nation became possessed of them, for such possession would constitute a menace to Australia.

On Tuesday evening, the French League of Nations Society entertained the allied representatives of the League of Nations associations. M. Louis Klotz, Finance Minister, represented the French Government. Lord Robert Cecil, Signor Orlando, Mr. Venizelos and representatives of America, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and China, were present.

M. Léon Bourgeois said that the allied League of Nations associations had already had several meetings, and an agreement was almost complete. In a few days, they would be able to communicate to the allied governments the ideas on which they were in unanimous agreement. All had the same cause at heart, and wished to make it triumph. They desired to see the Society of Nations established on a basis of world-wide friendship, but to insure true, durable, sincere, and reciprocal friendship involved mutual concession and sacrifice. It was essential in the Society of Nations that each should consider the interests of universal peace and right superior to the interests of their own country. In accepting the decisions of the league, each nation would at the same time defend his own liberty and full rights.

It was necessary that the nations should consent to put all their resources, intellectual, moral, economic, financial, and, in case of need, their military force also, in the service of the common cause. They were unanimous in a confident belief that the dream of yesterday and the hope of today would become the living reality of tomorrow.

Lord Robert Cecil has granted an interview to Señor Mitre, editor of La Nación, Buenos Aires, regarding the neutral countries in the League of Nations. Señor Mitre pointed out that the disproportion in the representations between the neutral and belligerent countries was too big to allow the former to discuss the plan of a League of Nations, when once it had been accepted by the great powers. While fully appreciating the high spirit and justice embodied in the idea of a League of Nations, the neutral countries must see in their disproportion the shadow of a danger for their sovereignty. Lord Robert replied that the neutral countries could not, of course, take part in the deliberations directly concerning war problems, but, so far as the League of Nations was concerned, if the neutral countries prepared a practical plan for submission to the conference, the representatives of the great powers would be glad to consider it, although it must be a plan containing concrete issues, not theoretical solutions drawn upon paper.

Señor Mitre called Lord Robert's attention to what has been described as "Universalization of the Monroe doctrine," saying that the league was supposed to protect the territorial integrity of its components, which would appear redundant when applied to the American nations. Lord Robert said that the Monroe

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doctrine had given satisfactory results in practice, which justified its further application as a modus operandi. Thus the League of Nations could appoint the American nations themselves as mandatories for the execution of its ideas regarding territorial integrity, so far as the ideas affected the American countries. Lord Robert added that if European action were excluded in the American continent, the occasion might arise when the American nation unjustly damaged European interests. Avoidance of this might make a court advisable, formed by the American countries themselves, and established to consider and decide as judge, the sanctions applicable in each case.

Second Polish Delegate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Mr. Wladyslaw, who held the post of Foreign Minister in the Moraczewski Cabinet, has been appointed second Polish delegate.

Delegates to Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The nomination of French delegates for the Polish commission of eight has been confirmed in the persons of M. Noulens, civil, and General Nessel, military.

World Labor Regulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—An official communiqué issued today says: "Since Monday last, Mr. Barnes has been conferring with prominent British trade unionists and representatives of India and the Dominions, on a draft scheme for international regulations of conditions of employment. The scheme has been closely examined, and the experience of all at the conference has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes' disposal. Many valuable suggestions have been made and it is felt that full light has been given to the views of organized British trade unionists. The conference was concluded at noon today, and a draft of the scheme agreed upon will be submitted to the international commission on international labor regulation which was appointed last Saturday at the Peace Conference."

Polish Situation Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The official communiqué of the Supreme War Council today says: The President of the United States, the prime ministers and the foreign ministers of the allied associated governments and the Japanese representatives held two meetings today. The morning session was devoted to hearing the report of the delegates who made general statements regarding the Polish situation and Polish claims. In the afternoon the Tzecho-Slovak delegates gave their views on the question of the industrial basin situated between Bohemia and Poland.

RECOGNITION GIVEN POLISH GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The Provisional Polish Government is accorded complete recognition in a telegram which Secretary Lansing has sent from Paris to Ignace Paderewski, by direction of President Wilson. The message extending this full recognition was given out at the State Department here as follows: "The President of the United States directs me to extend to you, as Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Polish Government, his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed and his earnest hope that the government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland."

It is not possible to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity. To render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life will be in full accord with that spirit of friendliness which has been the animating the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

COURT-MARTIAL BOARD FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York. The formation of a court-martial board composed of women police reserve officers has been ordered by the police department, according to Miss Amy Wren, a lawyer of Brooklyn, who has been appointed judge advocate. All complaints against officers or privates of the women's police reserves are henceforth to be sent to her, and if she deems them worthy of attention she will present a complaint and proceed to prosecute the charge before the court-martial, acting as a district attorney would in other courts. This order grew out of a protest made recently by Miss Wren when Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, a captain in the women's police reserves, who was summoned before a court-martial on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, was dismissed from office for non-appearance. Miss Wren argued that as the women reserves have their own officers and have no connection with the men's organization, any offending woman member of the reserves should be tried by a court-martial of women, just as offenders among the men's reserves are tried by a court-martial of their own members.

RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF ALLIED DECISION

Communist Press Charges Entente With Inconsistency in Proposing Conference While Occupying Russian Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Moscow Government wireless transmits the following statement, signed Vestnik:

The Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party, points out in a leading article that the proposal of the powers concerning a Russian conference at Prinkipo has not yet been officially confirmed. The news on this subject is not signed and comes from an unknown source. The Russian Soviet Government cannot, therefore, consider this news as an indisputable fact.

As to the proposal itself, the Pravda calls attention to the fact that Murmansk, Archangel, Baku, and a great part of Siberia have been seized by the Entente Powers by force of arms. Their declaration of non-intervention is, therefore, in contradiction to the facts until they have withdrawn their troops. The assertion that they do not intend to support one political group in Russia against any other group is in direct opposition to the reality, for General Krasnov, General Denikin, the Tzecho-Slovaks and the White Guards in the North, and in Siberia, only exist thanks to their support.

These powers wish to play the rôle of arbitrator between us and General Krasnov, for example. When is the rôle of arbitrator played by one of the parties interested, as are the Entente Powers in this case? The imperialists of the Entente have suddenly become so pacific that they make us the proposal of an armistice. But they do it at the very moment when the Soviet armies are victorious on all fronts; and their enemies on the point of collapsing, and the Entente troops are remaining on Russian territory.

The very place proposed for the conference proves that the Entente Powers only wish to isolate completely the Soviet representatives. It would be absurd, the Pravda concluded, to answer with a simple refusal and fall naively into a trap. Every opportunity must be taken to reassert our attitude.

PUBLIC LANDS OF WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SEATTLE, Washington. — Clark V. Seavidge, Commissioner of Public Lands for Washington, in a speech before the Transportation Club here, urged constant vigilance of taxpayers and voters on the commissioner's office, which was beset with many temptations in its work of safeguarding the public lands and its revenues for the school fund. The speaker said the original area of the grant of the federal government to the State of Washington for educational purposes was two and a half times as large as the State of Delaware, and that not more than 24 per cent of these lands had yet been disposed of. Leases alone bring sufficient revenue to pay the operating cost of the land commissioner's office. The State receives annually \$10,000 to \$15,000 from oil and gas land leases, and that while gas has been discovered off had not, but he predicted such discovery within a short time. There is now in the school fund of the State \$17,000,000 in interest, and the ultimate size of this fund, he said, will be \$100,000,000.

MCADOO ORDER HELD NOT TO BE BINDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. KNOXVILLE, Tennessee. — The Tennessee Court of Civil Appeals, in the case of B. T. Dickens et al. vs. the Bradford Realty Company, recently held that the wages of railroad employees are subject to garnishment and general order No. 42, issued by William G. McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads, to the contrary, is not binding. The court held that the Director-General of Railroads could not take away the rights of garnishment. The opinion reads, in part as follows:

"It has been stated as a sound principle of law that while a remedy may be modified, it cannot be taken away for the right to property implies a right to process at law to protect it. In this general order No. 42, there is provided no new remedy, substantial or otherwise. All remedy is taken away, and the Director-General simply says in the third paragraph of said order that if some day in the future he should think it necessary to make any rules or regulations to require employers to provide for their just debts, he will then make such an order. We are of the opinion that this was not sufficient language to change or modify the remedy that the defendant in error possessed, but was leaving it without any remedy on which to proceed to adjudicate its vested rights in this cause of action."

WYOMING CHANGING EDUCATIONAL LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHEYENNE, Wyoming. — Completion of the work of remodeling Wyoming's educational system will be undertaken in the Legislature, at the conclusion of which, it is anticipated, complete direction and control of the common schools will be vested in the State Educational Commission created by the Legislature of two years ago. At present this commission has only limited authority, the Legislature which

created the commission having failed to repeal many of the statutes of the old system whereunder control of the common schools is in the state superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents of schools and school district boards. Under the system of control by the State Educational Commission, which it is expected will be completed by the Legislature, the county superintendents and school district boards will be retained, but will be subject to direction by the state superintendent of public instruction which cannot be abolished without the adoption of a constitutional amendment. This amendment, it is planned, will be submitted by the Legislature and will be voted on by the electorate in November, 1920.

CLEAVAGE IN IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE

Executive Issues Statement Explaining the Split in Historic Organization—Lord Farnham Has Become Chairman

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Lord Farnham has been elected to the chairmanship of the Irish Unionist Alliance, made vacant by the resignation of Viscount Midleton. Colonel Sir Frederick Shaw, Lord Bellow and Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Macdonald are vice-presidents. At a meeting of the new executive committee yesterday, it was announced that the Marquess of Headfort, the Earl of Westmeath, Lords Inchiquin and Rathdonnell, the Hon. Hugh Howard and Maj. Bryan Cooper were among those who had resigned from the alliance.

The committee has issued a statement giving the history of the development of the cleavage in the alliance since the convention, it being apparent from this that the executive committee had long ceased to represent the opinion of the majority of the alliance. The present issue before the country, the statement adds, is between union and total separation, and not between partition and no partition.

Lady Londonderry Resigns. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday).—The Marchioness of Londonderry, for private reasons, has resigned the presidency of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council. The letter of resignation was read at the annual meeting of the council yesterday, the Duchess of Abercorn being unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

PLAN FOR A MOTION PICTURE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. ALBANY, New York. — Assemblyman William F. Brush, of Orange County, has introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 to create a motion picture department to regulate the production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures. The department would consist of a commissioner appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of five years at a salary of \$7,500. The commissioner would appoint a secretary and such deputies, inspectors and other assistants as may be needed and fix their compensation. The bill requires that the principal office of the department be in Albany; that a branch office be established in New York City and that the commissioner establish branch offices in other places, if he deems it necessary. Producers, distributors, and exhibitors would be required to take out a \$5 annual license. An operator would have to obtain a \$2 license. Producers, distributors and exhibitors would be charged an additional fee for every positive print used.

LOYAL LEGION OF LOGGERS REORGANIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PORTLAND, Oregon. — The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen has reorganized for peace-time activities in the lumber industry. The legion is composed of representatives of employers and employees and its function is to adjudicate all questions of wages, hours or working conditions that may arise. During the war it was completely successful in disposing of all such questions without the loss of a single day's work being caused by any labor dispute. Its members composed the force which got out the spruce for the Army Aircraft Bureau. Gen. Bruce P. Dickey, who organized the legion, was reelected its president at the meeting just held here.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL PLAN IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. JOYCE, Idaho. — The Wyoming Compulsory Educational Act as applying to foreigners will be introduced in the Idaho Legislature. It has been endorsed by the conference of Idaho superintendents and principals of the public schools, and is being fostered by the woman's committee of the State Council of Defense. The bill provides that every person above the age of 16 years who does not possess the ability to speak, read and write the English language required for the completion of the fifth grade shall attend an evening school for such study. The establishment of these evening schools will be under the direction of the State Board of Education and the immediate control of the boards of trustees of the school districts.

AIMS OF TZECHS IN SILESIA EXPLAINED

President Masaryk Informs British Mission in Poland of Reason for Occupation of Silesia by Tzecho-Slovak Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Tzecho-Slovak Government wireless transmits the following message from Commander Rawlings to Colonel Wade of the British mission in Warsaw:

"In an interview today at noon (Sunday), President Thos. G. Masaryk authorized me to inform you as follows: In view of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Province of Eastern Silesia, the Tzecho-Slovak Government decided to occupy the province with Tzecho-Slovak troops. Further, all statements appearing in the press and on posters declaring that the Entente have decided to occupy Eastern Silesia are without his authorization, and are entirely incorrect. "Further, that the British, American, French and Italian officers mentioned in the papers and on the posters are attached to the Tzecho-Slovak Army, and take their orders from the Tzecho-Slovak Government."

"Further, that no troops except the Tzecho-Slovak legions are being employed. "Please inform General Barthelmy and Colonel Smith."

Tzecho-Polish Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Tzecho-Slovak Government wireless transmits the following message from Captain Potocki to the chief of the general staff of the Polish Army at Warsaw:

Chief of Allies' mission requests urgent reply as to whether all causes of conflict between any Polish and Tzecho-Slovak have disappeared. At the same time, state what is reply of Polish Government regarding delivery of coal.

STATE SENATE VOTES AGAINST VACCINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. BISMARCK, North Dakota. — Compulsory vaccination lost in the initial contest in the North Dakota Senate on Wednesday when Senate Bill No. 31, making no form of vaccination or inoculation a condition precedent to admission to any public or private school or college or other exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege in the State, passed by a vote of 51 to 14, four senators being absent and not voting.

DELAY IN AMERICAN MAILS IS EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Ministry of Shipping disclaims responsibility for the slowness of the American mails, which, the official states, is purely a question of contract with the post office. The same official attributes the delay to the readjustment of shipping conditions.

DISTILLERS VOTE TO SEEK REFRENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York. — At the conclusion on Wednesday night of a two-day's session here of a committee of the United States Distillers Association, a decision was reached to invoke a referendum vote in 15 states on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. This action will be taken within the next 30 days, in an effort to nullify the actions of 15 legislatures.

The "dry" forces say they do not expect that the move will have any appreciable effect on the stand, which is nation-wide.

ST. LOUIS BEGINS AMERICANIZING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri. — An effort is being made thoroughly to Americanize St. Louis. Representatives of the naturalization office are visiting employers and securing the names of all alien workers. The employees are being interviewed and asked to become citizens. Employers are giving the men time off from the working days to complete the formalities of naturalization. In the night schools special classes have been organized for the benefit of aliens seeking citizenship. They are being taught something of the nation, its history and form of government. The ways of living and the relations of this country with other governments are also a part of the night course of study. English-speaking classes are being organized in this connection.

VIOLATIONS OF BONE DRY LAW ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. LOUISVILLE, Kentucky. — Federal agents have rounded up several men in Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Macon, Georgia, on charges growing out of violations of the Reed amendment, following the discovery that whiskey was being shipped from Louisville and Cincinnati to Macon in small barrels placed in larger barrels filled with tar. Federal authorities will attempt to secure further indict-

ments on the charge of false billing of freight. Freight rates on tar are about one-half the rates on whiskey. According to federal agents, the traffic in whiskey between Louisville and Cincinnati and Macon continued over a period of six weeks and during that time there were sent from Louisville 80 barrels and from Cincinnati 50 barrels, containing a total of approximately 1950 gallons of whiskey, which cost the shippers \$15,600 and which was sold for \$22,400.

A small steamboat called the Uno, which had been plying between Paducah, Kentucky, and Florence, Alabama, carrying whiskey, was seized by government agents at Cuba Landing, Tennessee, and the crew placed under arrest. The boat carried a cargo of 1200 quarts of whiskey. The whiskey had a sale value in dry territory of \$10 a quart.

GERMANS DECLARE LOYALTY TO KAISER

Message of Gratitude for What Former Kaiser Accomplished Telegraphed to Amerongen on Day of Anniversary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday). — On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday anniversary, the German conservative press published articles expressing continued loyalty to the former Kaiser, and talked of holding the flag until his grandson is old enough. National Liberals, for their part, telegraphed to Amerongen expressing their gratitude and appreciation for the work the former Kaiser accomplished for Germany during 39 years. Even under the new régime, the telegram read, millions of Germans would hold aloft the monarchical ideals from any attempt to give up the high ideals of German Kaiserdom and Prussian Kingship.

Meanwhile, propaganda for the monarchy appears to be particularly energetic in the schools. In Bremen, for instance, the high school pupils carried out a demonstration, several hundred boys and girls walking in procession after school hours with red, black and white flags, and making speeches in the square. The guard intervened, and tore up the flags, whereupon the conflict ensued, and 20 demonstrators were arrested. The pupils themselves declared the demonstration was concerned with the safety of the former Kaiser's person and was not in favor of the monarchy. Meanwhile the Neues Wiener Journal's Berlin correspondent learns that the Majority Socialists and Democratic Party intend to nominate Prince Maximilian of Baden for the presidency of the republic.

Berlin Discusses Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Echo de Paris states that it learns that the former Kaiser wrote to Herr Ebert asking to be permitted to return to Germany, and saying that he would accept whatever residence the government might decide upon. Herr Ebert is understood to have replied that the National Assembly in Weimar would decide the matter.

Berlin Discusses Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday). — A Berlin message states that the Berlin Government devoted yesterday's Cabinet meeting to the question of the Peace Conference, and decided to give daily consideration to the peace questions in which the Foreign Office will take a leading part. The peace delegates will probably be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Scheidemann, assisted by Herr Erber, Herr Haussmann and Count von Bernstorff. Meanwhile, in an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, Major Paulus refutes the idea so widespread in Germany, that the German armies were not defeated, but that internal collapse compelled von Ludendorff to ask for the armistice. As matter of fact, Major Paulus writes, von Ludendorff was beaten, and thoroughly beaten, and when at the end of September, 1918, he declared it was impossible to continue fighting it was solely the course of military operations since July, 1918, which forced him to make this admission.

STATE PARK SYSTEM ASKED FOR MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. DETROIT, Michigan. — Gov. Albert E. Sleeper has asked the Michigan Legislature to acquire lands for a great system of parks around the Great Lakes, rivers and inland lakes of Michigan. The Governor believes that when Michigan's \$50,000,000 road system is completed a chain of state parks along the main trunk lines will bring 250,000 tourists to the State each year. As private purchases are fast restricting the public from lake frontage, the Governor wants the State to use its power of eminent domain and select sites at once.

COLUMBIA HIGHWAY TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. THE DALLES, Oregon. — A tunnel cut through solid rock, 200 feet long and with openings like great windows through which one may look down upon the features of the section of the Columbia highway which is about to be built between Hood River and Mosier. The tunnel will be at one of the most scenic points along the river, and the practical purpose in cutting it is to avoid leading the highway over a very difficult hill.

ARREST OF RUSSIAN AGITATOR ORDERED

Germans Searching for Mr. Radek, the Bolshevik Propagandist, Who Is Believed to Be in Hiding in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The German Government wireless transmits the following statements: The papers have been informed that no decision has been taken as yet regarding General von Winterfeldt's request for retirement.

The newspapers learn from a reliable source that Mr. Radek, leader of Bolshevik propaganda, is still in Berlin. All reports about an alleged flight from Berlin are false. As he keeps himself in hiding, an order for his arrest has been issued, similar to that against the Spartacus leaders, and the former police president, Herr Eichhorn.

The Lithuanian Minister, President and Finance Minister have arrived in Berlin.

In answer to the German request that the (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal von Hartmann, should be granted full freedom of movement, and that his mail should be freed from censorship, it was stated that only the Cardinal's official correspondence would be forwarded without delay, and would not be censored generally.

On the other hand, the Archbishop, and two chaplains, are to receive passes, which will entitle them to enter occupied regions at any time.

The new Hungarian Premier, Mr. Berinyi, announces the draft of a national law regarding the right of self-determination of the Germans in Hungary.

The People's Commissary, Herr Scheidemann, who, in the elections for the German National Assembly was elected both in Berlin and Cassel, has decided to represent Cassel, and the Berlin Social Democratic constituency, which has become free, thus falls to the Minister for the Interior, Eugene Ernst.

Elections for the Constitutional Diet were held in Hücklenburg and Hesse on Sunday, and it appears certain that the Majority Socialists or both Social Democratic parties together, obtained a minority.

At the Leipzig municipal elections, 34 Independent Socialists were returned, and only six Majority Socialists, while the German Democrats obtained 17 seats on the council and various minor groups 15.

Report on Demobilization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Berlin Government wireless makes the following statement regarding the present disposition of the German forces:

By Jan. 18, the whole of the Western army had been transported to the demobilization centers. Of the Eastern army, which at the time of the beginning of demobilization was some 600,000 strong, some 500,000 men had reached their demobilization centers. German troops from Turkey have reached with the exception of some 100,000 men. The dismissal of men in the demobilization centers progresses systematically.

On Jan. 18, the strength of all German troops still outside state territory amounted to some 150,000 men, including those still remaining in Turkey. Of these troops, if no difficulties arise, the remainder will reach their demobilization centers in the second half of February.

The German representatives have addressed a note to the Entente representatives, in which they request the immediate commencement of further transport through the Mediterranean of the German eastern troops, which have been assembled at Haida Pasha, of which projects have been held out. At the same time, the German representatives stated that, up to the present, the answer which had been verbally announced concerning the ultimate fate of the German troops in the Black Sea, had not been received from the Entente.

AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR REPATRIATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday).—At the opening of the conference of the 24 federal and state ministers for the consideration of repatriation, Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, who presided, said: "All of us desire to have our soldiers return as rapidly as possible, but without coordination between the different state governments and the fed-

eral government, difficulties are likely to arise regarding the settlement of our men and their employment. "The federal government has decided to invite all the state governments to study a program of public works and finances."

"The main repatriation pressure will probably come 12 months after peace has been made. We hope to effect an agreement to provide, if and when necessary, a wider system of public works throughout Australia."

"The government will gladly encourage the investment of capital from America and other suitable countries for new industries and the expansion of existing ones."

Senator Miller, Minister for Repatriation, explained that 70,000 Australian troops have already returned, 30,000 are on the seas and 187,000 have not yet embarked. He estimated that 10 per cent would settle on the land. That would necessitate, roughly, 20,000 individual holdings. Each settler would require about \$7500 to start with, thus involving a national expenditure of \$150,000,000.

PREMIER'S PLAN TO POOL WAR DEBTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday).—Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Premier of the Commonwealth, has brought before a conference of the Australian premiers, now sitting in Melbourne, a proposal for the appointment of an Empire War Debts Commission, to take over the war debts of the Empire. He believed the pooling of financial efforts was now practicable and desirable. It might be said, it was the duty of the several parts of the empire to carry together the financial load of the war, as they had united in actual war. The proposed combination would be powerful beyond anything that had previously existed in the financial world, and would save millions to the empire.

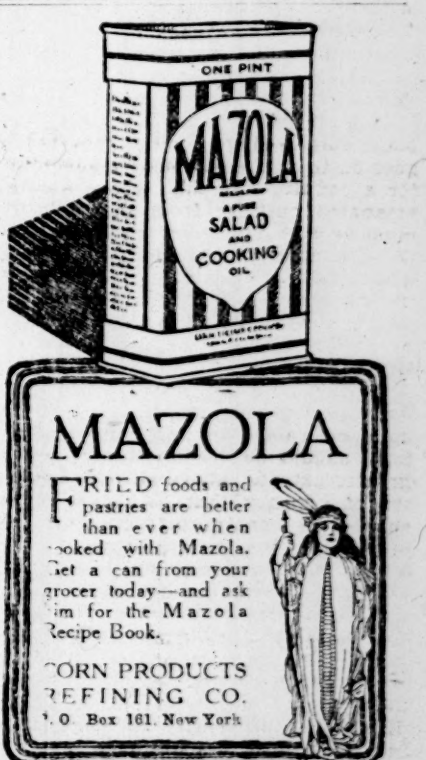
PROVISIONS OF NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The bill shutting off immigration for four years was formally introduced into the House on Wednesday by Chairman Burnett of the House Immigration Committee. Mr. Burnett will seek early action on his bill through the Rules Committee. In addition to excluding aliens, with the exception of certain relatives of aliens already here, those fleeing from religious persecution, and skilled laborers, the bill forbids the employment of aliens on vessels on the Great Lakes or in the coastwise trade.

MUNICIPAL REFORM PARTY'S PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Municipal Reform Party has published a manifesto in view of the approaching London County Council elections, appealing for electors' support on March 6. Additional housing, clearance of slums, improvements in means of communication, more equitable incidence of rates, resumption of the interrupted educational program, and better agreement with labor on the lines of the Whitley report, are included in the party's program.

ENEMY PROPERTY SOLD. MANILA, Philippine Islands.—Sales of enemy-owned property in the Philippines have been completed. The sales realized approximately \$4,000,000.



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SURVEY MADE OF AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA

Report States That Land Still Affords Great Resources for Exploitation, Large Arable Spaces Being Unworked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amidst the great preoccupations of the hour there is still continual evidence of the deepening interest taken in the French colonies and protectorates in accordance, as it might be said, with the declarations in the Chamber a few weeks ago, when it was urged as a point of necessity that this must be one of the chief features of the program of the new and reconstructed France. M. Jonnart, the Governor-General of Algeria, which naturally takes first place in colonial questions, arrived at Algiers recently after a short absence and was welcomed by all the high officials. It was announced that he would shortly preside at an extraordinary session of the Financial Delegations for the consideration of new allowances in respect to the extra cost of living.

Attention was drawn in The Christian Science Monitor a few months ago to the scheme for reform by which fiscal equality will be established in Algeria, the financial delegations voting for this last June. From Jan. 1, 1919, this considerable and much-discussed reform becomes an accomplished fact, the Journal Officiel having just published the decrees concerning it. The first article thereof states that native taxpayers domiciled throughout the territory of Northern Algeria, will bear, from the fiscal point of view, the same departmental and municipal charges as the European taxpayers. At the same time the "impôts arabes," which have been levied exclusively on the native population, will be suppressed. For the future they will be replaced by a fixed tax on property not devoted to building purposes, affecting Europeans in the same way as natives, which tax will be fixed generally at five per cent of the taxable revenue of such property; secondly, by taxes of the same universal character levied on industrial and commercial profits, profits from agricultural enterprise and development, on public and private salaries, and on the incomes in non-commercial professions; and, thirdly, by a comprehensive tax on income as a whole. It is to be noted that fiscal equality has already been established as between Europeans and natives in both Morocco and Tunis so that for the future it will apply to all that part of Northern Africa that is controlled by France.

A very interesting report has been made by the American mission which recently visited Algeria and spent two months there in making a searching inquiry into the possibilities of the further development of this territory and the extension of economic association between this great French colony and the United States. The report states that the arable land of the colony, far from having been completely utilized, still offers great resources for exploitation; there are still immense uncultivated spaces which may be turned to agricultural advantage. Rational methods of culture, especially in the case of cereals, have been of great profit to the colonists, who in this matter have done very well indeed. In regions where the return from the land is satisfactory, it will be advantageous to apply these methods to the fullest extent, so that the total production may be raised. It is the same in the case of fruit tree cultivation and of irrigated cultivation, where the systems could be usefully extended. The agricultural plant employed in Algeria, the report goes on to say, is obviously inadequate for a country like this, whose wealth emanates entirely from the soil; it must be both increased and improved. On the other hand, there are large quantities of agricultural machinery in the country which are not sufficiently used, and it would be very profitable if better use were made of them.

On the question of transport, this American mission reports that it is most desirable that the railroad systems should be developed to a much greater extent. Above all it is a matter of urgency that secondary lines should be constructed, even to the point of giving them preference over other constructions. The needs of transport everywhere are the same, the number of trains in service, and it is the same with wagons and locomotives. An increase of rolling stock would bring about a notable improvement in the circulation of merchandise. The prosperity of Algeria is bound up with the continued increase of its exports. The mission also devoted its attention to the advantage that might result from direct relations between Algeria and the United States, and it considers that the establishment of a line of steamships plying direct between the two countries would be fully justified. The Governor-General, in his turn, has appointed an Algerian mission which will proceed to the United States. M. Brunel, director of agriculture and commerce, will be a member of it, as will also M. Barbedette, financial delegate, and Dr. Trabut.

The Algerian colonists are complaining at the present time that export of the general crop of potatoes is forbidden. The result of this, so they say, is a considerable fall in prices which, being out of all proportion to the cost of the potatoes, which has been very high, seems likely to have the most serious effects on the production. This matter having been laid before one of the high officials of the food supply department

In Paris, the latter states that there are really no grounds for the complaint, as Algeria has never furnished France with ordinary potatoes and it does not appear likely that she will ever be expected to do so, the home production having only accidentally been deficient in 1918 and being generally sufficient for winter needs. The only Algerian potatoes with which the Paris food supply is in any way concerned are the early varieties. They come on sale in the markets just at the time that the great autumn harvest supply gives out, and before the French production of early potatoes assumes any great proportions. Their effect is thus to fill up a small gap.

It was put to this authority that the Algerian production of these early potatoes had been discouraged, owing to the lack of transport early in 1918, with the result that the potatoes could not be brought over and great losses were sustained by the producers. The reply was given that ample measures had been taken to see that the producers should not be discouraged by this accidental state of things which had resulted in a loss to them. The government had advised the producers to sow their usual quantity of early potatoes, and had undertaken that they would purchase the potatoes when they were ready at a fixed price to be established by a commission, on which the producers would be represented and which would settle the price when the extent of the harvest was known, and it would be possible to name a figure which would be reasonable and sufficiently remunerative. Thus the producers would be certain of their sale.

Various proclamations have been issued in Algeria as the result of the end of the war and the signing of the armistice, satisfaction at which has perhaps nowhere been greater. It was specially gratifying when the first news was received of the surrender of Turkey, and the military authorities issued a communiqué in which they said that this event would have notable political consequences. Its repercussions would be profound, especially in the case of the Muhammadan subjects of the Entente, the Muhammadan soldiers of Northern Africa who had fought so splendidly side by side with the French, and the native population of Algeria which had given so many proofs of their loyalty and would now see the supreme result of their attachment to France and of this loyalty. For the future there would not be a single Muhammadan fighting against the Entente, and above all, against France. On the other hand, after the Turkish capitulation innumerable Muhammadan soldiers went on fighting in the armies of the Entente for right, justice, and liberty and every day witnessed new efforts on their part. The promoters of disorder, said this communiqué, the Germans, who had attempted to make use of the Muhammadan religion against the French, who sought to sow the spirit of revolt in the French colonies, were to their shame brought to a complete and irremediable failure. The honor for this belonged entirely to the soldiers of the Entente, and to those of France in particular, who might be proud of their work.

The Governor-General, M. Jonnart, has issued the following proclamation to the population of Algeria upon the termination of hostilities: "During the frightful storm which has raged over the world, the courageous colonists of Algeria have been associated with the trials, the sufferings and all the hopes of the mother country. Their sons have fought heroically in the front rank on the field of battle, and have magnificently contributed to the splendid victory which the nation welcomed with such joy. France gratefully pays them the homage which is due to their patriotism, to their untiring labor and to their invincible faith in the destinies of the country and the triumph of its splendid ideal. It includes in this expression of gratitude and of recognition the native population, who were never doubtful of the success of the cause of right and justice, and had generously sacrificed the best of their children to its defense. Let the colonists and the natives, under the protection of the tricolor flag, fraternally, indissolubly united, resume in peace their fruitful labor for the prosperity of Algeria, more than ever dear to France, and for the greatness of the liberating nations."

GERMAN PROPERTY IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Signor Valentino Leonardi, assessor of the Rome commune, writing in the Idea Nazionale on the subject of the recent statement made in the Chamber by Signor Bernini Minister for Public Instruction, to the Palazzo Caffarelli the former seat of the German embassy in the Capitol, declared that the German property on the Capitoline hill is more extensive than is generally supposed. It is not confined, he says, to the Palazzo Caffarelli and its gardens, the Archeological Institute, the hospital, and the German church, but includes a number of small houses which have been acquired in the name of the German Empire and the Prussian royal house during a century of patient and determined German penetration in Rome. It is said that Palazzo Caffarelli is to be demolished and the site excavated.

ART TREASURES INTACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Addressing the Royal Historical Society, recently, Mr. G. W. Ormond stated that he had had a conversation with the keeper of the National Art Gallery at Brussels and was informed that during German occupation the art treasures were not touched and were now perfectly safe. There was no precise information as to the archives at the Belgian Foreign Office, he said, but it was feared that they would be found in a dreadful state. Some had been found there scattered about among empty wine bottles and there was no doubt that some paintings were taken away when the Germans left. The city archives were intact.

BUYING A CHAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The pert old adage concerning making a rabbit stew—"First catch your rabbit"—is not applicable in the case of buying a chair. For buying a chair—I refer, of course to a chair which is to become an essential cog in the machinery of the household organization, a keynote in the scheme of interior decoration, a necessity and yet a luxury, the kind of a chair, in short, which is to be one of the family—this is no matter, as every family who has ever purchased one can testify, of merely walking into the nearest shop and saying: "I like that; please send it up." No, indeed. It is a business involving the most complicated emotions, the most intricate argument, the nicest of calculations.

The first steps in buying a new chair are preliminary sensations of discontent in regard to the old chair—that huge, immemorial affair with sagging springs and a covering showing signs of wear that are past disguise. The dog has slept in it; the cat has sharpened her claws upon it; the children have perched upon the arms, and all manner of things have been lost in that unfathomable crevice which runs between the bottom and the back cushions. It has become so much a part of the living room that its growing dilapidation has melted unnoticed into the general shadow. And then, into the general shadow, who has just begun to put up her hair, remarks airily: "It seems to me we might have a new chair in place of that old thing." Blank astonishment greets this amazing observation. It is as if some one had said: "I suppose you know that George Washington was sentenced to jail for horse stealing." One of the facts of existence which you never doubted—George Washington's integrity or the irreproachability of the family armchair—tatters to its fall.

Of course no self-respecting family permits this revolutionary criticism to pass unchallenged. A storm of protest bursts forth. "That is the most comfortable chair in the house" ("in the world," is added as an afterthought), declare the small boys.

"I think it looks very well; it is frightfully common to have everything brand-new in a house," is Mother's protest. "That chair is as old as you are and deserves to be treated with as much respect," suggests Father humorously. "And a long sight better looking," unkindly inserts Older Brother, who is at present polling in the luxurious hall.

Thus the defenders of the ancient chair rush to its defense, and Older Sister withdraws, nonchalantly, from the field. But the seed of doubt has been sown. Those who protested loudest may be casting occasional dubious glances in the direction of the venerable servitor. Mother hastily contrives some white doilies for the back and arms, and Father tentatively murmurs something about "re-covering." Meanwhile Older Sister contents herself with supercilious looks, pointedly refraining from ever sitting in the "old thing" and quite ostentatiously placing guests so that the objectionable household appendage is unobservable. Gradually this subtle propaganda of disparagement begins to work. The suspicion as to the chair's innate worth, the question as to its suitability to the sitting room, sentimental retrospect concerning its historic rôle in the family life, conjecture as to what new style of piece could best replace the old—these undercurrents gradually murmur through the theme of the family concert.

And then, one day, the table conversation turns quite openly upon the new chair. All question of the desirability of such purchase is sidled over without comment, and the argument now focuses upon the style, color, size, covering of the possible—nay, the imperatively desired—newcomer. This argument waxes loud and long, embracing elaborate exposition of all ranges of taste from a leather Turkish rocker, to a velvet covered Morris chair, or a willow chair longue. At first the family confines itself to verbal eloquence, but at last, as if by tacit, mutual consent every member flies away from every other member, and wanders through the various department and furniture stores, and peers inquiringly into shop windows. Each one returns home to compare notes with the other fellow—always to the disadvantage of the other fellow. This stage lasts interminably, and is even carried to the extent of backing up preferences by brandishing magazine articles and pictures purporting to deal with such matters.

And then, one day, quite quietly—the new chair, swathed in burlap, appears at the front door. Father has cut the Gordian knot by going to the best furniture house in the city and sending out the handsomest upholstered chair he could find. There is a chilling silence as the burlap wrappings are removed. Cold faces stare steadily at the interloper all are suddenly resolved to resent. It is largely deeply cushioned, substantially tapestried, with broad back and friendly arms outstretched in greeting. It holds out its arms mutely, waiting to be accepted. But no one moves. It seems a disloyalty to the old armchair to hail the new with hilarity. Finally one of the small boys says: "Let's see how it feels," and boldly flings himself into the resilient depths. One by one the others follow, as if they were acting out some quaint ceremonial. By the time Father gets home that night he finds two of the children curled up comfortably within the capacious arms of the new arrival, while the cat has stretched herself along the top of the back in gracious approval. Thus the new chair is installed, and the old one is hustled unceremoniously out of the room. No one thinks about it any more. Its noisiest defenders have become its most fickle renegades. It is only Mother who hears

Father's half shy, half wistful hint: "What about having the old chair up in our room, my dear?" And it is only Father who catches the quick softening in Mother's eyes as she answers quietly: "I should like that very much."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 560)

The Effect of Monopoly

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The public mind is now in a receptive attitude for enlightenment upon the relation of labor and capital, not to one another, but together in conflict with monopoly. In a vague way people are becoming aware that a third sharer is drawing upon production without contributing to it, hence the unrest of the masses, who do not discriminate between businesses that are merely competitive and those that enjoy exclusive privileges conferred by government, through the tariff or control of natural resources.

It ought to be more generally understood that capitalists and laborers are natural partners, and that the share of each class in the wealth they jointly produce is fairly well equalized by supply and demand; but if capitalists become also monopolists, then their share is artificially increased at the expense of the workers, and even a Bolshevik group of producers who possessed oil wells or coal mines would thereby have an advantage over any other group not so favored.

(Signed) SUUM CUQUE.
Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 20, 1919.

(No. 559)

Programs of American Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to congratulate you on your interesting and fair-minded article, printed the 15th of this month, concerning the amusing situation that has arisen on account of Mr. Hofmann's projected program of American compositions. Until we are able to have all-American programs consisting entirely of long-acknowledged masterpieces, it is probable that the view of MacDowell will remain the right one. So long as American audiences have only the two alternatives of listening to programs of completely untried efforts by their compatriots, or of the beloved old masters, they will quite naturally protest, both on account of the mental strain inseparable from listening to an evening of new music, and on account of the doubtful benefits always attaching to the activities of the pioneer.

There is, however, as I believe, an obvious solution of this difficulty—and which will increasingly meet the needs both of foreign artists who have the interests of American music at heart and of audiences that are patriotic without being chauvinistic. This solution is, quite simply, to make a universal rule that concerts given in America should include one number by an American composer. I say "rule" advisedly, of course, for the fixing of even this mild precept as a law, not a rule, would defeat and destroy the very freedom, moderation and artistic advancement it was intended to secure.

As fit company to this observance I recommend the other, that all-American programs as such be abolished until numbers for them can be found on the merits of which the musical population of America are in some sort of agreement. I should not be surprised to find that Mr. Hofmann, at this stage of his enterprise, might be reaching conclusions similar to mine. His diagnosis of the apparent inspirational source of each number on his program, while not in all cases probably a correct one, is evidently intended as complimentary to the composers whose work he is producing. At the time when I wrote the pieces which he describes as "amalgamation of Scriabine and Stravinsky," I knew just as much of those men as they do today of me, or Orpheus did of Victor Herbert. Reminiscence-hunting by the way, is an interesting pursuit, but, as some believe, cannot aid much in determining the actual interest, or lack of it, inherent in a piece of music.

It may be objected to my first suggested rule that no piece by an American would be appropriate, or stand the hard test of inclusion in a program of mixed nationality. As to appropriateness, a standard of the enterprise might be, say, Chopin and Beethoven to subside side by side, is at any rate capable of some latitude. Concerning the "test," it will long remain a treasured memory of mine that when, two years ago, Mr. Harold Bauer included my variations on a program with Schönberg, Debussy, Moussorgsky, Scriabine, Lapparra and César Franck, and used them for the purpose of creating "colossal number one," no one in the audience seemed to—well, to notice anything wrong if I may be allowed to understate what happened.

What may be the attitude of the other composers represented on Mr. Hofmann's program regarding the said exception to the "MacDowell doctrine," I do not yet know. For my part, I am justly proud to appear in their company, and to be performed by such an artist as Mr. Hofmann.

(Signed) EDWARD ROYCE,
Ithaca, New York, Jan. 20, 1919.

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PROBLEMS OF PEACE MUST BE SHARED

Theodore E. Burton, Former Ohio Senator, Tells a Cleveland Audience Broader Fellowship Must Be the Universal Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, now president of the Merchants National Bank of New York City, who for many years represented the Cleveland district in the lower house of Congress before entering the upper, recently addressed the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "What Is Coming."

After pointing out that "peace hath been problems no less than war," and then indicating something of the complexity of questions which the various powers might bring to the Peace Conference, he said:

"One thing is sure to happen, and that is greater cooperation at home. We have learned the lesson of cooperation, and I do not think we will ever go back to the old era of unrestricted competition. 'There must also be,' he said, 'greater cooperation in our regard for each other. Employers of labor are never going back to the old days. There is one difficulty of the future; men high in the ranks of labor have said that wages must continue the same as during the war—an impossible proposition. When prices go down that cannot be. Employers have demanded that men work the same hours and at the same wages as before the war. Unless conditions change very radically, that cannot be either. What is needed more than anything else is that in the wake of this awful struggle, in which there has been so much suffering, we should have greater regard for men as men, the rights of one another, that every one of us should look beyond his own narrow horizon, yet out from the dust of his own selfishness, and recognize that his one duty is as a member of a great community or commonwealth in which the breadth of his vision must be the test of his value to the community. We must realize the millions that have to struggle for existence, that the activities and daily tasks of a very large portion of the human race are expended in making provision to sleep and to feed."

"There will be, in the days that are to come, a keener interest in the unfortunate, not merely the submerged classes and the waifs and wrecks of life, but in all those who have to struggle. We must change our ideas about that. Wonderful the awakening that has come from this war! We look forward across the seas, we look forward to the remotest bounds of the earth as fields for our thought and activity, but there is more than that at home. Our thoughts go to the humblest cottage and to the highest stair of the tallest flat. Our homogeneity as a people, the contentment of our people, will depend upon this, a better provision for the average man, which will be demanded if it is not freely given."

"In the years to come I look for large taxation for many years. We have been accustomed to shoveling out great amounts from the treasury. All those things will have a tendency to increase the public expenditure. If that is limited to due provision for our citizenship, to building up manhood and womanhood, for the making of the American citizen a better man living under more favorable circumstances, we all ought to acquiesce in it, but we are not going to come to the advanced ideas of socialism."

"This will be an era in which we will seek the middle ground in many things. Every man must be open-minded. There is one thing very desirable for a politician, or anyone who would exert an influence over the people—every year he ought to forget a great many things. He ought to be listening for any new idea. There are a lot of words, such as progressivism, or liberalism, etc., that have hidden many absurdities and crimes but let our minds be open to new ideas and new plans. If this is not so, the future will be barren in its results."

"My friends, we are not out of the jungle created by the war. We must achieve the results that flow from it. Be alert, be patriotic, join in every movement for civic righteousness and betterment in your city, and let your influence extend over the State."

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PROHIBITION PARTY BULLETIN 'VICTORY'

Fact Emphasized That the Half Century of Effort Has Been Finally Crowned With Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Prohibition Party, for years a favorite subject of ridicule among those who wished to ridicule it, has sent out a bulletin to the press, captioned "Victory," in which it points to the fact that the half century of effort of the Prohibition Party is crowned with success, its platform justified, its cause victorious, and its basic ideas enshrined in the Constitution of the United States.

"The Prohibition Party," says the bulletin, "has been the John the Baptist of the great prohibition reform. For 50 years it has gone by its present name, and has held to the one purpose, the prohibition of the sale, manufacture, transportation and exportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. It took upon itself that name when the word prohibition invited obloquy and scorn. It conceived its one great purpose, when among all the organizations striving toward truth and morality and industrial economy, it walked alone."

The bulletin then declares that it has been more than a John the Baptist, as it has helped to bear the cause of national prohibition on triumphal entry into popular public consciousness, and that it has done more than merely to stand for the basic ideas it has enunciated, as it has borne its banner into the halls of state legislatures, and finally into the halls of the national Congress, carried by men elected on the Prohibition Party ticket, and in every campaign since 1872, it has disputed the right of any man to be President of these United States who owed his election to the "quadrennial ram-slaughter of 500,000 of the American populace."

"The achievements by Congress during the past two years," continues the bulletin, "among the most notable in history, are most vitally interwoven with the career of Charles H. Randall, party prohibitionist, elected from the ninth district of California. The story of each of its campaigns is a story of heroism and sacrifice, of the launching of great movements with only the eye of faith witnessing from day to day the manna of support provided by miracle hand—a story which will live and burn brighter with the roll of years."

HAWAII FOREST RESERVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Acting upon recommendations from the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Gov. C. J. McCarthy has issued proclamations setting apart 41,231 acres of government-owned and privately owned land as territorial forest reserves. This is a part of a large forestation project undertaken by the board.



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INTEREST BEGINS FIRST OF MONTH

DAMAGE CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

Senate Report Asks Settlement for Personal Outrages and Loss of Property at Hands of Outlaws and Insurgents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably on Wednesday Senator King's resolution calling on the Secretary of State to take up with the Republic of Mexico for settlement and liquidation the outstanding claims of United States citizens for personal outrages and loss of property at the hands of outlaws and insurgents.

These claims, it is asserted, aggregate many millions of dollars, and, extending back as far as 1912, many of them are difficult to ascertain. It is probable that a special commission will be appointed to hold hearings, and to determine in each case or group of cases the extent of liability, and then submit the report to the State Department.

Senator King's resolution is as follows: "Whereas, Claims aggregating millions of dollars in compensation for damages to property and for personal outrages and destruction of life, suffered by American citizens in the Republic of Mexico, have been filed with the Department of State for presentation to the Government of Mexico; and,

"Whereas, Some years have already intervened between the commission of such damages and outrages and no progress is apparently being made toward the liquidation, settlement, and payment of such claims; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate whether or not said claims have been presented to the Government of Mexico, and what steps and measures are being taken to prosecute such claims, and to liquidate and settle the same; and if said claims have not been presented, then to report to the Senate what steps and measures are contemplated to be taken with respect thereto and when the department will proceed with the same."

Favorable action was also taken on Senator Williams' resolution providing for the establishment of a United States embassy in Peru.

Two important resolutions, one by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania and one by Senator Johnson of California, were again pigeonholed. Both of these resolutions dealt with the present foreign activities of this government.

Senator Knox's resolution would put the Senate on record as opposed to taking up controversial questions, such as the freedom of the seas and the League of Nations, until what he deemed more practical and immediate questions were settled; it also favored the continuation of the present alliance between the enemies of Germany as the most effective league to maintain world peace. Senator Johnson's resolution called on the State Department to outline what the United States policy toward Russia is.

In refraining from action on both these matters the committee, it is believed, acted wisely. The Peace Conference has entered into communication with the Soviet Government, and the next few weeks may put an entire change on the face of the Russian situation and automatically lead to the withdrawal of United States troops. Inasmuch as a tentative agreement already has been reached on the League of Nations, it is felt that nothing could be gained by putting the Senate on record as opposed to a certain course of action.

Investors Unite

United States Mining, Oil and Other Groups Seek Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has been organized by groups representing mining, petroleum, banking and security-holding, agricultural, land, cattle and industrial interests, including about 35 corporations, companies and banks and several individuals. The organization states its desire to assist in the protection of American rights in Mexico and in promoting the welfare and peace of the Mexicans.

"It must, we think," says a statement issued by the association on Wednesday night, "be apparent that the effective, practical and friendly recognition by the Mexican Government of its obligation to protect American and other foreign rights will be followed by a rapid development of Mexico's resources, with increased revenue to the government, reestablishment of its credit, employment for its people and a supply of food products more than sufficient for the country's needs."

"But it is also clear that this development is largely dependent upon the continued help of American capital and enterprise, neither of which will be available for this purpose until the Mexican laws and officials recognize the rights of Americans and afford adequate protection to their lives and property."

"The organizers of this association feel that gross injustices have been committed in Mexico to American citizens and to American property rights; that there has been a lack of accurate information concerning the actual conditions which have prevailed and a lack of coordinated effort to prevent their repetition; that there exists a vital necessity for the creation of a

medium for the ascertainment of all of the facts bearing upon the Mexican situation, and through which an appeal may be made to public opinion and to the two governments; and that it is only through concerted action, in which it is hoped that all persons interested in Mexico may participate, that a condition of stability and responsibility there can be effected which will result in full recognition and protection of American rights."

The association will collect data regarding foreign industries and enterprises in Mexico, keep in touch with decrees, laws, regulations and other developments affecting American rights and be prepared to furnish information about them to the United States Government and public. It will also at all times be prepared to take and vigorously prosecute such legitimate steps as may be necessary for their protection. Its chief aim will be to work with both governments upon a friendly and helpful basis with reference to all of the foregoing matters. The secretary is Frank J. Silsbee of this city.

WINNIPEG RIOTERS TO BE APPREHENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Drastic action has been decided upon to curb the riots which have been more or less intermittent since several thousand returned unemployed soldiers broke up the Bolshevik demonstration on Market Square on Sunday afternoon. The chief of the city police force announced on Tuesday that warrants were being made out for the arrest of the riot leaders, and that arrests might be made at any moment. So far only five men have been apprehended, although private property belonging to aliens of enemy birth to the extent of \$30,000 has been damaged. A mass meeting of returned men is to be held on Thursday night.

The returned soldiers openly aver their intention of attacking every industry and plant where aliens are employed, while they walk the streets looking for work. On Monday night they visited the Hotel Fort Garry and also many smaller ones where alien waiters are employed. The Board of Trade has commenced a canvass of all the firms in the city with a view to getting the employers to replace alien labor with returned soldiers.

A peculiar situation developed at the vocational training schools on Tuesday afternoon when a number of students who have been on strike for some weeks dropped in and attacked three civilian instructors who had refused to join the other teachers and students in a general strike. W. E. Segsworth of Ottawa, director of vocational training at Ottawa, who came out specially to settle the students' troubles, left matters worse than he found them. A wire has been sent to Sir James Loughheed, Minister of Civil Reestablishment, to come to Winnipeg at once. No students or instructors at the vocational schools will be paid while they are on strike.

When the schools opened on Tuesday there were only six students in attendance. The whole trouble has been caused by the Federal Government's alleged indifference in providing proper equipment for the schools, and an allowance sufficient for a disabled student to live upon while taking the course, the students declare.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE AERIAL LINER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The aerial liner of the future was referred to by Major Buck of the Royal Air Force at the Aldwych Club luncheon on Tuesday. Airships, in his opinion, will be a far more comfortable method of travel than liners under the same condition. Incidentally he mentioned that there were only eight days during a period of 12 months when airships were unable to ascend.

There were great commercial possibilities in airships of 5,000 to 6,000 cubic feet capacity, he continued. With ships carrying 150 passengers and 80 tons of cargo, something near £11,000,000 would be brought in if 10 ships were employed, doing 60 trips per year across the Atlantic.

Total expenses, including establishment charges, interest on capital and staff, would be £4,120,000, and there would, therefore, be a credit balance of £7,220,000 on the basis of a charge of one penny per ounce per 1000 miles for cargo and three pence per ounce for passengers. He estimated the duration of a trip to America at 50 hours, but believed it could be done in less time.

SPECIAL HONOR FOR THE DOVER PATROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DOVER, England (Wednesday).—The Mayor of Dover, with the approval of Vice-Admiral Sims, Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Sir Roger Keyes, commander of the Dover Patrol, to commemorate the splendid work of the patrol in preserving the English Channel from serious attack during the war, is raising a fund to provide three memorials, one on Shakespeare Cliff, Dover; another near Cape Gris-Nez, on the French side, and a third to be presented to America. The three-fold memorial, it is pointed out, would serve as a permanent record of the common purpose which united the world's three great democracies.

TREASURY ASSISTANT NAMED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joett Shouse of Kinsley, Kansas, has been nominated by President Wilson to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

BONUS SYSTEM FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

Admiralty Decides That Revision of Pay Is Needed—Grants Bonuses to All Grades Pending Decision on Rates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—An Admiralty statement announces that the Board of Admiralty is satisfied that the whole question of navy pay for officers and men needs a thorough and expeditious revision. The Jerram Committee, having already examined a great many witnesses at Portsmouth, is now similarly engaged at Devonport. Sufficient evidence is now before the board to satisfy the members that, pending the conclusion of the Jerram Committee's investigations, it is necessary at once to announce interim increases.

Recently, also, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty appointed two committees with a similar reference, from whom reports are just to hand. The board desire it should be clearly understood that the increases now announced take the form of a bonus pending the completion of the investigation's proceeding. This bonus must not be taken as representing the increase which the board may ultimately consider necessary before they can be satisfied that the officers and men of the naval service are receiving that just and equitable remuneration which their services well merit.

The bonus scale ranges from 6d. and 1s. per day for boys and ordinary seamen respectively to 5s. 6d. for commanders, and 6s. for captains and above. For the Royal Marines, the bonus ranges from 1s. 6d. per day for private soldiers to 5s. 6d. for lieutenant-colonels and 6s. for higher ranks. The annual cost of the increases to the permanent naval service will be roughly £4,500,000.

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE BRITISH UNIONS

(Continued from page one)

tion in the trade union movement has now become critical and intolerable.

Discussing this latter, a writer in the press directs attention to the fact that the union executives have lost their power and authority, and are quite unable to maintain discipline among their members, and proposes that they should resign in order to restore their lost prestige, instancing the action of J. H. Thomas in tendering his resignation to the railwaymen during the recent dispute. It is not stated how, and in what way, the resignation of a few trade union officials would tend to relieve the industrial situation, or how the strikes which are conducted entirely by the rank and file, could be avoided by adopting that course.

The problem is far more complicated than is generally known, and is not solved, or even minimized, by a change in leadership under the existing methods of the trade union administration, but cuts right down into the constitution of the trade unions, necessitating, in the opinion of the present writer, a complete revision of the entire structure and basis of the organization, substituting the shop, or firm, with its shop-steward representation, in place of the branch or lodge representation on the local trade union governing bodies. Whether for good or ill, the shop-steward movement has come to stay, and little purpose is achieved by simply denouncing their activities as being contrary to, and inimical to, the policy of the union. It would be more correct to say that the union policy is contrary to that of the shop-stewards, as the stewards are in constant and daily touch with the workmen in the factories, where the grievances take place. One might reasonably complain that the average trade union official fails to understand the origin and evolution of these new movements or forces that bring them into existence.

Police Strike Averted

Other Strikes in England Speedily Brought to an End

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor labor correspondent reports that the threatened police strike was averted, and anticipated in these columns, and for the reasons outlined. Officials of the police union have since been in communication with the general manager of the railway company, and there is little ground for apprehension on that point. The question of recognition, however, is still causing dissatisfaction, and the police are determined to force this issue at an early date.

The one day's strike of 100,000 miners in Yorkshire was speedily brought to an end by the prompt

intervention of the Coal Controller. The question in dispute arose out of the demand for a break for refreshment, which the miners insisted should be taken simultaneously and not in short spells. The employers had no objection to the interval for refreshment, but required that this should be taken in relays, a policy directly contrary to that pursued by the engineering and shipbuilding employers.

It is difficult to appreciate the reason for the employers' opposition. A miner is paid by results. The more coal he sends to the surface the higher his wages, and it is safe to assume he is not calculated to submit proposals that would interfere with his earning capacity.

The strike of Nottingham miners has also been settled satisfactorily. It being decided to establish a committee to consider the matters arising out of demobilization. It is claimed that the setting up of this committee will prevent a recurrence of trouble, the causes for which, it is inevitable, must appear from time to time.

Demobilization difficulties were also responsible for the strike of 6000 miners in South Wales district. The South Wales Coal Conciliation Board already has the matter well in hand and an early resumption of work is expected. Representatives of the employers complained that no notice had been given of the men's intention and one of the workmen's representatives sitting on the conciliation board had advocated action.

M. DESCHANEL ON NEED FOR SECURITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—In the Sorbonne amphitheater, a large meeting was held on Sunday afternoon in honor of the undergraduates. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, was in the chair. He spoke in the following terms on the peace problem:

"Our soldiers have won us the right to a solid frontier. We cannot continue to be invaded four or five times in a century. As long as the Germans hold access to invasion, as long as they can accumulate on this side of the Rhine, means of aggression, the world will never know tranquility."

As for international guarantees, our alliances must outlive the war. Thirty states who have broken with Germany are a ready-made kernel of the new world organization.

"If that organization had existed in 1914, Germany would not have assassinated Belgium. Therefore the first thing to be done is to establish a league of pacific peoples, armed with strong penalties. Generous people want to see such a league include all peoples."

This does not depend on ourselves, it depends on Germany. What will she be tomorrow? It is not our doing if at The Hague she always opposed the proposals made by Léon Bourgeois and our plenipotentiaries. What is certain is that the terrible cataclysm from which we are emerging must be followed by a higher civilization, and here again it will be to the glory of France that she showed the way. The future belongs to justice. Have no doubt of it. Let us do our utmost to hasten its advent. Of this great task of humanity and justice, we can say what Cicero said of politics itself, 'It is the first duty of life, the highest mark of virtue, the most glorious call on wisdom.'"

PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The superdrumnaught New Mexico has arrived in the Port of Brest to await President Wilson, who is due shortly to return to America.

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Three thousand invitations have been issued by the invitation committee for the seventh annual convention of the Southern Cattlemen's Association, to be held in New Orleans on Feb. 11-14, and attendance of at least 1000 is confidently expected. Speakers of national and state reputation are on the program and there will be sales of high-class registered stock, some of which will be here on exhibition.

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SIR E. GEDDES URGES UNION EXPERIMENTS

Member of British Cabinet Suggests as Steps in Industrial Progress That Rich Unions Buy Their Own Factories

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Eric Geddes was the principal guest at a dinner given on Tuesday night by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed at the Holborn restaurant. Arthur Pugh, vice-president of the alliance presided. He held no brief, the chairman said, for the present industrial system, but he was convinced from experience that a movement for a better understanding between the employer and the employee, based on mutual goodwill, was practicable. Many industrial quarrels could be reasonably avoided, but the fundamental basis of all relationships rested on trust. The decisions arrived at must be accepted, contracts entered into must be honored. Without that, confidence between man and man would become a hollow mockery and a farce.

Without exaggerating the present symptoms, it must not be forgotten that the very men who were striking for better conditions were among those who had shown the greatest patriotism in time of the country's need.

John Hodge, M. P., former Pensions Minister, said that he was concerned to a very small extent with the present industrial unrest. Candidly, he thought that the sooner some of those who were striking let their steam off, the sooner they would settle down. It was much better that froth should be got rid of now, than when the work of reconstruction was really started. If the workmen did not produce wealth, they could not have it in wages. There was no industry in which wages were so high as in the iron and steel industry, and they had got those wages without strikes.

Sir Eric Geddes, replying to a toast, made an important reference to the prevailing industrial unrest. Out of 16,000,000 military and civil workers, mobilized since the outbreak of war, he said 1,500,000 had so far been demobilized. He believed there were 500,000 people unemployed in the country today, but that did not appear to him a cause for alarm. When the country was being resettled, there must be a certain "pool," from which units, like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, must be sorted. But, so long as the people in the pool did not suffer, and it was the duty of the state to see that they did not suffer, the present actual displacement of labor, he considered, was not unduly large.

The percentages were, however, im-

proving. Somehow or other, the employer and the employee were not able to pull together. Now, what was the cause of the evil? The evil was caused by suspicion, by distrust, by lack of knowledge of each other's difficulties. The workers of this country, however, were not going to follow the example of Russia. Great Britain was made of sterner stuff. The employer and employee were essential to each other.

Yet he could not help wondering why it was that, with the admirable opportunities which all potential employers now had, the richer trade unions did not obtain possession of one of the splendid national factories which were for sale.

He meant that seriously. The running of a factory was a splendid experiment in individual ownership, and the experience would be undeniably valuable for those who tried it. Another experiment was on the lines of profit-sharing, although its history was not encouraging. One of the greatest difficulties against the success of joint management would be removed, once the workers were free from the elements of distrust and suspicion. He had come to the conclusion that, in this country, people did not work on a scientific basis, and, with the aid of statistics, showed workmen the actual costs, and after they had seen that all the employers were not soulless profiteers, the workers would quickly appreciate the difficulties of industry.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. FUND INCREASED BY \$23,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Subscriptions to the fund the Boston Y. M. C. A. is raising for its work reached the total of \$67,072 on Wednesday, it was announced. This represents a gain of \$23,000 for the day, making it necessary to receive \$26,000 each of the four remaining working days in order that the total of \$174,000 may be obtained when the campaign closes next week. The results of the day's campaigning were announced at the luncheon given at the Boston City Club at noon. Among the subscriptions made public was one from Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A., for \$5000; one from an anonymous giver for \$5000, three for \$2500, two for \$2000 each, and four for \$1000 each.

COMPTROLLER RENOMINATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

John Skelton Williams of Virginia was nominated on Wednesday by President Wilson for another term as Comptroller of the Currency. Opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Williams is planned by a number of senators. The opposition is said to be based on his official acts, some of which resulted in clashes with influential bankers.

MR. GOMPERS' PLAN FOR UNITING LABOR

Labor Leader Arranges Inter-Al- lied Trade Union Meeting— Tells of German Attempts to Spread Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Samuel Gompers, who is in France with a delegation of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of conferring with the French Labor Party on the subject of the Berne conference, has made a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, throwing definite light on the American point of view regarding the solution of the important labor problems to be discussed at Berne. Mr. Gompers, however, preserved discreet silence when The Christian Science Monitor representative questioned him on the harmony of views between the French, American, and British labor parties. The British Trade Union Parliamentary Committee, said Mr. Gompers, adopted a resolution favoring the formation of the new international trade union movement, and it appointed a committee to meet and discuss the matter with the American delegation.

"This was communicated to us first orally by C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the parliamentary committee, who proposed that we should meet in London within a week. A written invitation was handed to us by Mr. Bowerman just as our train was steaming out of Charing Cross railway station."

"On arrival in Paris, we had a conference with the Confédération Générale du Travail, in which it was decided to invite representatives of the trade unions of England, Belgium, Canada, and the United States. The meeting is to be held on Thursday, when we hope to cooperate to define those labor clauses which must figure in the peace treaty."

"What is specially remarkable in the American labor movement is its constructive character. We know the ideals for which American labor entered the war, and we are not going to agree to any disintegrating labor, or of the country. If there is going to be chaos, it will not be with our acceptance. The Germans began by spreading Bolshevism in Russia, and are now trying to do the same in all other countries. But they are carefully suppressing it in Germany. German propaganda has taken advantage of the ideal of internationalism to help make it a shibboleth for the working people of all countries outside Germany, whilst inculcating the spirit of nationalism in Germany."

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Dresses for Southern Wear

\$39.50 \$55 \$75 to \$125

TAILORED WOOL DRESSES, in tricotine, Poiré twill, serge and wool jersey.

AFTERNOON DRESSES, in Georgette, tricolette, crepe de chine, satin, taffeta.

SPORT DRESSES, in crepe de chine, fancy and plain tricolette and linen.

THESE materials are all charmingly developed into the modish lines that characterize the new spring styles and include beautiful light shades of orchid, flesh, white, etc.

Hats

For Southern Wear

FOR Travel, for Sport, for Dress—in all the newest—the smartest—the most cleverly designed effects.

Chic, close hats for Southern travel, many with smart crepe; interesting assortment of light sport hats for day wear.

New dressy tulle hats with jet, the ideal picture hat for dinner wear.

\$7.50 \$15 \$25 to \$100

Skirts

For Southern Wear

BARONETTE SATIN SKIRTS, plain and tailored effects, with belt and pockets; made on the new silhouette. Price 15.00.

BARONETTE SATIN, pleated model, with deep set-in pockets and wide, tailored, belt. Price 19.50.

TRICOLETTE SILK SKIRTS in tan and white, trimly tailored on narrow lines. Price 19.50.

FAN-TA-SI SILK SKIRTS in plain model with distinctive pockets. Price 19.50.

SKIRTS OF FAN-TA-SI SILK woven in wide satin stripe. Price 27.50.

Suits

For Southern Travel

NEW and distinctive designs in the fashionable fabrics, all made in varying types of the slender-line mode, correctly tailored, showing novelty features of contrasting vests, embroidery, braid trimming, stitching, etc.

Materials are Tricotine, Poiré Twill, Gabardine, Serge, Plain and Fancy Tricolette in combination with twill.

\$29.50 79.50 to \$150

New Waists for Southern Wear

Net Waists in white and flesh; featuring emb. organdie, long panel fronts, 8.75 to 22.50

Russian Blouses, the smartest and newest, gracefully becoming lines, 32.50 to 52.50

Crepe de Chine and Satin Waists, new and charming style features, 5.75 to 9.50

Georgette Crepe Waists, in lovely new shades, 5.75 to 29.50

Lingerie Blouses, to wear with the season's novelty skirts, 5.00 to 12.75

Charge Purchases Thursday and Friday entered on bills rendered March 1, 1919.

DRY AMENDMENT IS DECLARED PART OF UNITED STATES LAW

(Continued from page one)

council of the anti-Saloon league of America. "This does not mean that the amendment is operative on that date or one year thereafter," said Mr. Wheeler. "The constitution, Article V, fixes that date. It becomes valid to all intents and purposes when the thirty-sixth state ratified."

"The courts will look to the official announcement to see when that occurred. It was Jan. 16, 1919. It will become operative one year later, Jan. 16, 1920. If it waited for its validity on the action of the Secretary of State, he could postpone that action and so determine when the constitutional amendment would be operative. This is not within the letter of the purpose of the Constitution."

"The power of the states to deal with the liquor traffic will continue the same until the federal amendment becomes operative. Then they are given concurrent power with Congress to enforce the provisions of the federal amendment. Congress in the meantime may enact a federal prohibition code to become operative on Jan. 16, 1920."

"Congress has power under Article I, Section 18, to enact all laws necessary to carry into execution any provision of the Constitution. To make the power granted effective when it becomes operative, will necessitate action by Congress before Jan. 16, 1920."

Text of Proclamation

Frank L. Polk Announces That Dry Amendment Has Become Valid

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The text of the proclamation issued by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, announcing that the Federal Prohibition Amendment had been ratified reads as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Know ye that the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-Fifth Congress began at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and figures following:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, with importation thereof, or transportation thereof, from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress:

"And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 295 of the revised statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(Signed) "FRANK L. POLK,
"Acting Secretary of State."

New York Ratifies

Action Completed by Favorable Senate Vote After Eight Hours' Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York, April 29.—Debate on the question for more than eight hours, during which a point of order raised by Loring H. Black, Senator from New York City, threatened to delay action for several days, the New York State Senate on Wednesday night ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 27 to 21. Two Republicans, Henry M. Sage of Albany and Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, joined the Democrats in opposing the amendment.

Frederick M. Davenport, Senator from Oneida County, made the principal speech for the amendment. He declared that the liquor men themselves must know that the traffic had no right to exist, that those who engaged in it, ever since the United States Supreme Court more than 40 years ago decided it had no inherent rights, were merely taking a gambler's chance when they continued in it. He pointed out that under that decision the people had the right to put an end to the traffic at any time and quoted state statistics to prove that the liquor traffic was responsible for from 50 to 70 per cent of the crime that was committed.

Ratification of the amendment was also hailed by Senator George F. Thompson, one of the leaders in favor of the amendment, as the greatest political event since Abraham Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery.

The New York State Assembly ratified the amendment on Jan. 23 by a vote of 81 to 66.

Vermont for Ratification

Vote in Senate Is 26 to 3 and in Lower House 155 to 58

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The State of Vermont ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the national Constitution on Wednesday. The House of Representatives, during the morning, by a vote of 155 to 58, adopted the joint resolution. In order to clinch the matter, one of the members of the House moved for a reconsideration of the action immediately after the resolution was adopted, a proposal which was voted down.

During the early part of Wednesday afternoon, the Senate suspended the rules in order to take up the ratification matter and, as a result, the Upper House adopted the amendment resolution by a vote of 26 to 3, there being one senator absent.

The Senate had previously adopted the amendment at the first day's session of the Legislature on Jan. 16, in an effort to make Vermont the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment; but, despite its efforts, the House delayed the bill because of the position shown by Governor Percival W. Clement and the opponents of the bill in the House. The vote of the Senate at that time was 24 to 4, four senators being absent. Practically all of the senators were pledged to support the amendment before they were elected, but the candidates for the House were not canvassed.

Michigan Ratifies for Second Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Michigan Legislature has again ratified the national dry amendment. Michigan was the sixteenth state to ratify, taking action on Jan. 2, but owing to the mistake of one word made in copying the resolution of Congress, Washington officials refused to accept the Michigan ratification. On Jan. 23 the House again passed the dry resolution by a vote of 72 to 2, and on Jan. 28 the Senate concurred unanimously.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 44.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 4.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 0.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 10, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.

MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.

TEXAS—March 4, 1918.

DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.

ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.

GEORGIA—June 20, 1918.

LOUISIANA—Nov. 8, 1918.

FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.

OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.

OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.

IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.

MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.

WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.

WASHINGTON—Jan. 13, 1919.

ALABAMA—Jan. 14, 1919.

ARKANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—Jan. 14, 1919.

ILLINOIS—Jan. 14, 1919.

INDIANA—Jan. 14, 1919.

KANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 14, 1919.

TENNESSEE—Jan. 14, 1919.

COLORADO—Jan. 15, 1919.

IOWA—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Jan. 15, 1919.

OREGON—Jan. 15, 1919.

UTAH—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEBRASKA—Jan. 16, 1919.

MISSOURI—Jan. 16, 1919.

WYOMING—Jan. 16, 1919.

MINNESOTA—Jan. 17, 1919.

WISCONSIN—Jan. 17, 1919.

NEW MEXICO—Jan. 20, 1919.

NEVADA—Jan. 21, 1919.

MICHIGAN—Jan. 28, 1919.

NEW YORK—Jan. 29, 1919.

VERMONT—Jan. 29, 1919.

Situation in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Governor Holcomb, on Wednesday, sent the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the State Senate, and it was made the order of the day for next Tuesday. Neither branch of the General Assembly has acted on the amendment as yet.

DISTILLERS TO MAKE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois.—Four Peoria distilleries are to be converted into manufacturing plants for the production of sugar and sugar products from corn, according to announcement just made. Starch, gluten feed, corn-cake, corn-oil, and similar products, will also be manufactured.

PRICE SAFEGUARD AIM OF FOOD BILL

Administration Disclaims Any Intention to Obtain Further Arbitrary Control — World's Wheat Outlook Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senators and representatives apparently do not comprehend the purpose and meaning of the Food Administration Bill submitted to Congress on Tuesday making an appropriation of \$125,000,000 to enable the government to carry out its guarantee to the farmer on the basis of \$2.26, Chicago, for Number 1 Northern wheat. The introduction of the bill has caused much discussion, and has brought the open charge that the government seeks to perpetuate, through the powers asked in the measure, government control over foodstuffs.

The bill was drawn by the Food Administration and was based upon figures furnished by reports to the Department of Agriculture on the world's grain supply. The essential provisions of the measure as it was delivered to Congress by William A. Glasgow Jr., chief counsel for the Food Administration, are as follows:

"That, for the purpose of carrying out the guarantees to wheat producers, the sum of \$125,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

"That the President is authorized to maintain and carry out the guarantees and to use so much of the funds appropriated as may be necessary: to enter into agreements; to create any agency or agencies; to accept the services of any person without compensation to operate with such agency or agencies; to utilize any department or agency of the government; to authorize such agencies to use the funds appropriated; and to borrow additional sums; to authorize such agencies to buy wheat of the 1918 and 1919 crops, and wheat products of the same crop, and other foodstuffs and feeds from producers or others at the guaranteed prices or such prices as may be determined for or credit, and to sell or export such wheat, wheat products, and by-products at a profit or at a loss; to authorize such agency or agencies to lease or buy storage facilities or contract for the construction of storage facilities or both; to requisition storage space and to prescribe the terms to be paid therefor; to make payments for storage and other usual expenses in carrying of wheat and wheat products in elevators or elsewhere, whether the wheat is owned or held by the agency or agencies or not; to authorize such agency or agencies to increase the price the agency or agencies will pay for wheat or wheat products in order to cover storage on the farm or elsewhere; to require preferential railroad service to any agency or agencies appointed by him on American railroads or steamships to look as the same are under the control of the government of the United States; to control the trading on any exchange or in such time or times as may be deemed desirable or proper; to meet market conditions and competitive prices of foreign-grown wheat; to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to protect the Government of the United States from paying the guaranteed prices aforesaid for any wheat other than that covered by the President's proclamations; to sell wheat and its wheat products and by-products for cash or on credit to dealers in the United States and its possessions and in other parts of the world and to engage in foreign shipment; to control dealers, millers, and elevators by license or other like power and prescribe trade margins; to control the export and import of wheat, wheat products, other foodstuffs and feeds, and further to exercise any of the powers delegated to the President by the Food and Fuel Act."

The bill, as has been explained, was drawn after the Food Administration officials had learned the world's grain situation, and the facts, as given by administration officials, far from indicating an alarming condition, show quite the opposite—a condition and prospect which probably, because of increased production this year, will bring about a falling market the world over. It is to take care of this falling market and protect the farmer in his market and protect the farmer that the appropriation is asked.

Going more into detail, the situation, so far as food is concerned, has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

"At this time the winter wheat is in prime condition in this country. The acreage is 7,000,000 above that of 1918, which itself was a record acreage. Unless the unforeseen happens, the yield, including spring wheat, will be not far from 1,150,000,000 bushels. This country requires for its own consumption 600,000,000 bushels. This will leave something like 550,000,000 bushels for export. Now it so happens that good yields are in prospect from Australia and the Argentine, and in addition to this fact it appears that Europe itself will show a fair yield for the year. Throughout the war Great Britain has maintained an almost normal crop return. This includes also live stock. As Secretary Houston sees the situation as a whole, the question is more one of distribution than of supplies for the future. With the world's grain yield promising returns far in excess of the figures quoted by pessimists, both in and out of Congress, the prospect is that the demand for export wheat will be lessened sufficiently to result in a drop in prices below the scale guaranteed to the farmer. As the Administration has viewed the question, then, the problem is presented either of allowing the law of supply and demand to take its natural course, resulting in a lowering of price, a lowering of wages, and the standard of living in the labor world, or of the government stepping in and standing a loss to protect its guarantee."

So that the situation, instead of manifesting an ominous outlook, promises an increased yield, and, in effect, the bill seeks to make it possible for the government to keep its promise to the farmer.

The Administration disclaims any other motive in the measure, and hints from senators that the Administration seeks to perpetuate government control of food supplies indefinitely are emphatically denied.

Method Is Criticized

Senator Gore Regards Proposed Measure as Too Sweeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, who has made a study of the food problem from the agricultural standpoint, and who has just completed a survey of the grain resources of the world, sees in the Food Administration bill submitted to the committee of which he is chairman such sweeping powers and far-reaching application as to make it important to consider if some other and cheaper way of meeting the problem cannot be reached. This bill, which was framed by the Department of Agriculture, working with the Food Administration, would appropriate \$125,000,000 to carry out price guarantees in peace times which were initiated under war exigency.

"The government must keep faith with the farmers," said Senator Gore on Wednesday, "but what we want to do is to avoid getting into a situation, toward which we seem tending, which will create new difficulties. In my opinion, the extension of the Food Control Act goes too far, both in the powers which it confers and, in the subjects over which it exercises control. We seem to be going from the sublimated heights of war time through a lock and dam system, and to have some difficulty in getting down to the sea level."

In regard to the wheat situation, Senator Gore said there were two things that this government might do. It might keep out the foreign wheat and compel people of the United States to pay a high price for wheat and the workman to pay a high price for his bread, and then to compete in foreign markets with farmers who would have the advantage of buying cheaper wheat and bread. Or, there might be a free and open market for wheat, and the President be given the power to buy the surplus. This is the method that Senator Gore favors at present. He does not know just what this would cost, but estimates that it would save many hundreds of millions over the method embodied in the proposed food administration plan.

Senator Gore is not speaking without a definite knowledge of food conditions. He has labored, by cable, the amount of wheat available in the great wheat-producing countries outside of the United States, and finds the total to be less than has been generally estimated. These figures indicate that there will not be such a surplus to be taken care of as some persons have thought probable, and that prices are therefore not so likely to be depressed, or at least to remain low. In Argentina and Australia together there are only 220,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is said. The forthcoming crop in Australia is poor, but good in the Argentine. Contrary to reports, there is no available wheat in India. On the other hand, India is at the present time importing wheat from Argentina.

The wheat, therefore, that can be drawn upon hardly more than offsets the normal production in the Black Sea region, which is now cut off from the world's supply. The demand for wheat is great, and sooner or later there must be added to that which now exists on the part of the allied and devastated countries, that of the enemy countries.

In view of these conditions, Senator Gore believes that the food problem, under peace conditions, can be solved without the great expense of maintaining war standards, and that the tendency should be to keep the machinery as simple as possible and as easily adaptable as possible to conditions that may easily change with the return to peace activities and the opening up of the markets of the world.

J. W. W. OFFICIAL GIVES DRY TESTIMONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The cry that prohibition will bring about a Bolshevik uprising or go so far as to cause a revolution among the working class over night is practically so much campaign thunder of the liquor interest," said Fred Stone, acting secretary of the I. W. W., who was asked here by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what effect prohibition would have on the radical elements in the labor ranks in the United States. "As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Stone, "I really believe there is more danger, should whisky continue to be sold, of hasty action by drunken mobs than there would be by men who are able to think clearly and bring about such changes as are coming in an orderly and systematic manner. The labor interests," said Mr. Stone, "are trying to use the bad impression that has been created against the I. W. W. to fight prohibition."

SUFFRAGE MEASURE ADVANCED

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—A bill which would give women the right to vote in presidential elections, was passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

PACKER ASKS ONLY LIMITED CONTROL

T. E. Wilson, Before House Committee, Insists Regulation by Government Would Raise Meat Costs to the Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, one of the large packing concerns, made his protest against the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, and defended his company against the charges brought against it by the Federal Trade Commission. Wilson & Company is the successor of Sulzberger Sons & Company, which got into financial troubles and was reorganized with Mr. Wilson, formerly with Morris & Company, at the head. Mr. Wilson has a salary of \$125,000 a year, besides other compensation.

Mr. Wilson followed the lead of J. Ogden Armour, Louis J. Swift and Edward Morris in declaring that the packing business is efficiently operated. "It is true," he admitted, "that the cost of meat products has been on the increase, especially for the last three years, chargeable first to the increased cost of the live animals, increase in the cost of labor, and substantial increases in all kinds of supplies entering into the operation of the packing business."

Mr. Wilson insisted that "the packing house business is operated in the most satisfactory manner to the consumer, and any legislation tending to break down or interfere with the efficiency of this business will be reflected immediately by increased cost to the consumer, without any benefit to the producer."

His personal opinion is that the function of the government is not to provide facilities to carry on commercial enterprises," said Mr. Wilson. "This can only have the effect of stagnating competition and destroying personal initiative. It is also my opinion that stockyards under the control and management of private corporations are superior in every way to what they would be under government ownership and control."

"I am in favor of proper government supervision along the lines of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, as applied to the stockyards, and along the lines of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as applied to packing houses. Anything beyond that, particularly as so far proposed, in my judgment would have a reactionary effect on the industry, which would certainly be reflected unfavorably to the producer and the consumer alike, to say nothing of hampering the efficiency of the packing industry itself."

"I am of the opinion that government-owned branch houses and warehouses could not prove a success, primarily for the reason that the management of such government-owned branch houses or cold storage warehouses would not, and could not, be expected to take that vital owner's interest in products which would be shipped them for the smaller packers, and that the returns made to the smaller packer on his consignments would not be satisfactory to the small packer, and he could therefore not afford to patronize such branches or cold storage warehouses."

DRYS ASK AID OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Luren D.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Many opportunities for trade cooperation between the merchants of China and the United States were graphically described on Wednesday evening by Dr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Consul-General at San Francisco for the Republic of China, at a gathering in this city under the auspices of the Boston (Massachusetts) Export Round Table.

Dr. Chu pointed out eight factors which he said were essential for the successful prosecution of trade with the Orient. These were: Soe agencies (Chinese firms); direct trade facilities between the two countries; advertisements frequently and universally inserted in Chinese newspapers and periodicals; labels and brands or "chops" to be kept in a permanent manner; establishment of exhibit rooms in Chinese trade ports; building up of a merchant marine on the Pacific Ocean; improvement in banking connections for the facilities of mercantile purposes, and frequent visits to China of commercial commissions from the United States.

Special attention was called by Dr. Chu to the advantages which manufacturers in the United States might have if they located some portions of their plants in China, where labor is abundant and wages are much lower.

Dr. Chu called attention also to the elimination of Germany as a trade factor in China. "Now is the chance for the United States," he said, "to enlarge her trade in the Far East, especially for the replacement of the German trade there, and such replacement, I can assure you, will become permanent and most acceptable."

FEDERAL PROHIBITION CALLED PRUSSIANISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Prussianism. National prohibition means spies and Prussianism and endless persecution. Ask your legislature to oppose ratification."

This appears at the top of the menu at a hotel near this city, and is an example of the kind of appeal the hotel men who are opposed to prohibition aim to make to their patrons in their desperate efforts to discredit prohibition.

The hotel men are working through their own associations and through the association opposed to national prohibition. Prohibitionists warn opponents of the liquor traffic to be alert to all these activities. They point out that ratification of the amendment by nearly all the states does not end the responsibility resting upon the opponents of intoxicants. Satisfactory enforcement laws must be enacted, they say, and they point out that prohibition would not need enforcement officers if the elements represented by those responsible for the menu statement were not, apparently, determined to break the law.

BRITISH OPINION OF ARAB STATE IDEA

Sir Francis Younghusband Says Great Britain, After Overthrowing Turks, Has Claim to Protect the Middle East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor has obtained a statement from Sir Francis Younghusband on the proposal to place the Middle East under American protection. The proposal emanates from two quarters, one British, the other Arab, the British quarterly review, The Round Table, making the proposal chiefly on the ground that the burdens of the British Empire are already too great and that America ought to share them. The Arab proposal is for the formation of "a great federation of all Arab states from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, free from Turkish domination, and under the protection of the United States."

"With these proposals," declares Sir Francis, "I disagree. The various Arab states and communities are now freed from Turkish domination. But who broke the domination? The Arabs themselves, to some extent. The Russians also did much to this end by the conquest of Armenia, but, in the main, the work was done by British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian troops."

"The accomplishment of this work required an immense effort, great sacrifice, high skill, dogged tenacity in the home country and splendid courage and endurance in the troops on the spot. In Gallipoli and Kut, we British suffered grave reverses; were severely criticized by the world, including America. We severely criticized ourselves. We redoubled our efforts. And at length, General Allenby in Palestine, and General Marshall in Mesopotamia, finally and absolutely shattered the Turkish dominion. And all the time, in the rear of the fighting line, the settlement of the country was proceeding."

"The navigation of the Tigris was improved. The railway up the valley was constructed. Irrigation canals were dug. Hundreds of thousands of acres were brought under cultivation. Law courts and schools were established. Water supplies were improved. A vast outlay of money and labor was incurred."

"Now when men have put forth such a prodigious effort at a time when they were putting forth still greater efforts elsewhere, they do not care to see the position they have at last won occupied by anyone else. It is not human nature that they should. We did not so to Mesopotamia and Palestine to free the Arabs. We had no such quixotic intention. We tried, indeed, to avoid going into war with Turkey."

"But that was forced on us chiefly by the Germans who were bent on getting to Baghdad and thence to India, but also by the Turks. And being forced to fight the Turks, we fought to good purpose so that we now find ourselves in a position of great prestige and power. To maintain the position may be a burden, but we would be a poor spirited race if we did not bear it with joy and pride, and if one would be loathe to see us lay it down or share it with another."



The Hotel Men's Association of

WASHINGTON

Announces that since the signing of the Armistice the congestion heretofore prevailing among hotels has been overcome and normal conditions restored.

Persons contemplating visiting Washington during the present season can secure the desired accommodations by mail or telegraph upon short notice.

All Government buildings and other points of interest are now open to the public.

The Washington Hotel Men's Association

FARMING POLICY OF GREAT-BRITAIN

Reconstruction Committee's Report Proposes New and Drastic Agricultural Policy for Advancement of the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Early in 1918 the Reconstruction Committee, presided over by Lord Selborne, issued a report, through its agricultural policy subcommittee, proposing a new and drastic agricultural policy for the improvement, protection, and advancement of the industry generally. This report has since been known as the Selborne report. With a view to enabling the Board of Agriculture to consider and carry out the recommendations of this report when finally approved, an advisory council representing the best farming interests of England and Wales has been formed under the president of the Board of Agriculture at 4 Whitehall Place, London S.W.1.

On this committee the different types of farming are safeguarded against exemption from being included in the general program. The large farmer and the small holder are represented by the best and most go-ahead men in the community, and in addition the agricultural wages board and the Farm Workers' Union send delegates. The functions of the council will be: (1) To advise the board on the practice prevailing in the various districts of the country. (2) To suggest systems by which existing practice may be improved. The council will be divided up into committees dealing with the various branches of agriculture and those committees will at stated periods report to the main advisory council.

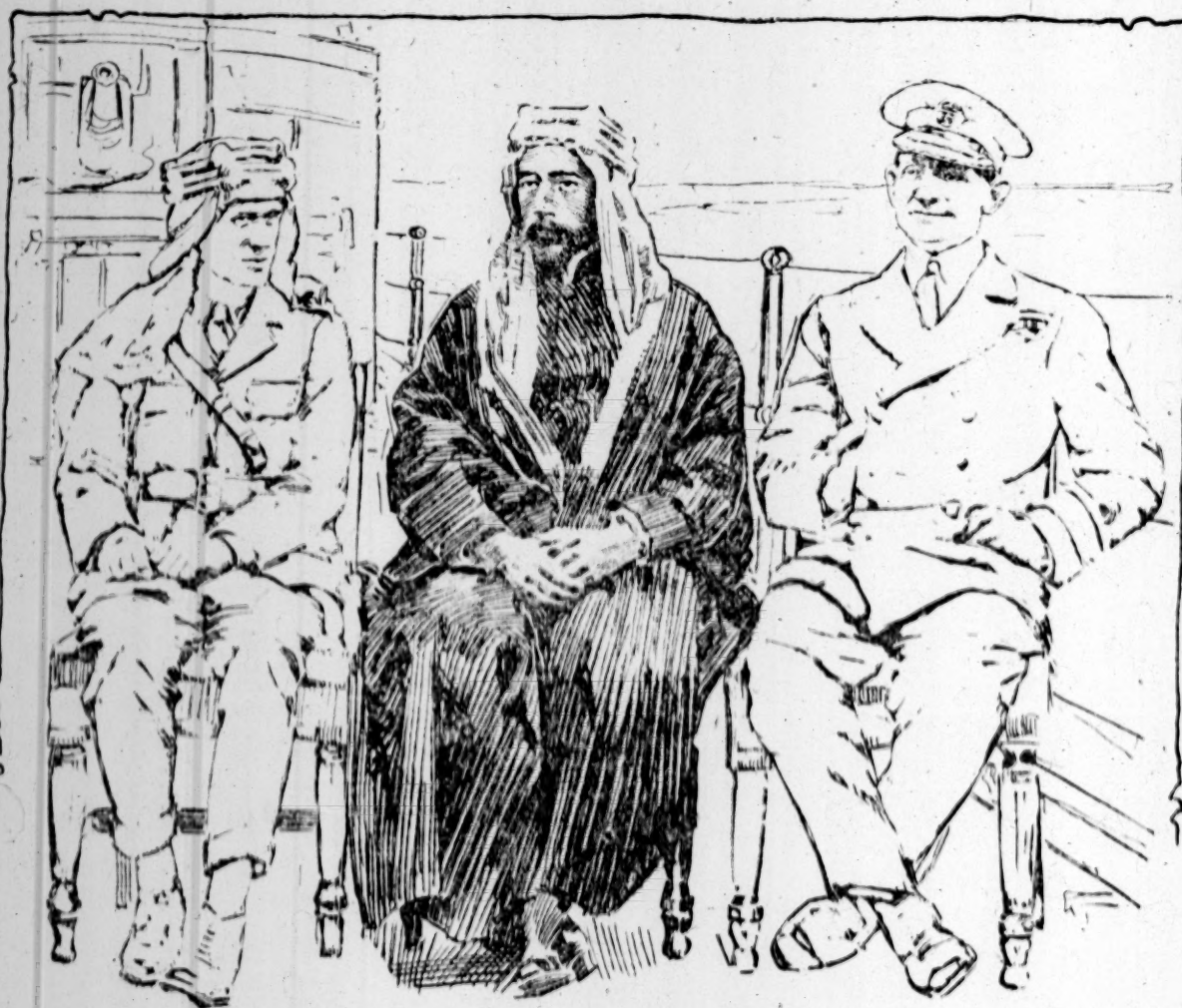
An advisory committee has been in existence for nine months, dealing with this sister industry, and has done a considerable amount of work in connection with the fruit and vegetable crops of the country. The committee has rendered valuable service in advising the Ministry of Food with regard to the future of prices of fruit and vegetables, and through its representations has obtained crop estimates and costs of production which have in the first place safeguarded the growers, and in the second place furnished reliable data on which to arrive at an equitable price, giving justice and satisfaction both to the grower and the consumer. Valuable assistance has also been given to the Food Production Department in reducing areas, under luxury crops, both in the open air and under glass.

Half growers, carnation growers, rose and foliage plant growers, and those responsible for other flower, fruit and vegetable crops, which in time of war may be considered under the category of luxuries, have patriotically cut their areas to a minimum and only sufficient to retain stocks, and have replaced them with crops which the Ministry of Food considers of national importance. In the open air, the potato and onion rank among the chief, while under glass the tomato produces a greater weight of food than any other crop that can be grown in the glass area of the Lea Valley, up to some 50 tons per acre can be produced, and that the heaviest crop of potatoes which can be produced on the best potatoes and of great quality in the background.

The formation of these advisory bodies is a step in the right direction and indicates a great advance along democratic lines, as in the past the Board of Agriculture was very much out of touch with the actual workers on the land save through the medium of the various agricultural colleges which were in the past often more of the nature of teaching institutions for indoor students than actual advisory bodies on commercial farming, fruit growing and market gardening, in their respective areas.

Although the agriculture in the Lothians and early districts of the southwest of Scotland leaves little room for further expansion or improvement, the Scottish board is not going to be behind its southern colleagues and is taking steps to form a large advisory council to meet periodically and discuss the agricultural situation, and from this body a committee of 15 members will be drawn to advise the Scottish board. In the course of an address delivered by the Secretary for Scotland, it was stated that of the area of 360,000 acres which was to be plowed as the program of 1918, 290,000 acres, or more than 75 per cent of the area, has been put under cultivation. The counties of Kincardine and Perth were specially mentioned as having done exceptionally well, having exceeded the margin assigned to them by 14 and 13 per cent respectively.

In 1919 it was hoped to maintain this increase and everything was being done to increase the supply of fertilizers in the form of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate and basic slag. Potash would be scarce for some time yet, but this shortage would gradually be overcome. The area in Scotland devoted to deer and grouse is so extensive that it is estimated by practical farmers who have examined the herbage, that if it could be grazed during the summer 29,000 to 30,000 more sheep and 5,000 to 6,000 more cattle could be raised in the country. The exact number in any season would depend to some extent on the climatic conditions, but given an average season the benefit to the nation's food supply would be very considerable. Steps are being taken to get the head of deer on such areas very much reduced, so as to enable the herbage to recuperate before spring or early summer grazing starts.



Prince Feisal

Son of King of the Hedjaz on board flagship of Admiral Goodenough, during the Prince's visit to the British Grand Fleet.

PRINCE FEISAL IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the course of his stay in England, where he was the honored guest of the King at Buckingham Palace, the Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, visited the Grand Fleet and was entertained by Rear Admiral Goodenough on board his flagship. An interview granted a representative of The Daily Chronicle toward the close of the Prince's visit contained a very characteristic Arab touch. Mindful of the unique part played by the Arab forces in the campaign against the Turk, and of the fact that it was the Prince himself who had commanded his troops in person, the interviewer pleaded for a few first-hand details. But the Prince, he writes, replied with quiet dignity: "Arabs are not as a rule attracted by the idea of recording their own exploits. More valuable in my eyes are the few words written in dispatches by General Allenby—that great representative of the greatest, most powerful, and most modest people in the world. I love the English." Asked whether he cared to anticipate the future of Syria and Palestine, Prince Feisal said: "Well, we don't quite know what is going to happen. We did not rebel against the Turk in order that we might substitute any European control. The desire is to set up a form of government under the guarantee of a power that is big enough (and I am not referring merely to material size) to insure fair play to the three great religions of the world, and to the Arabs of Palestine and to the Zionist Jews."

LAND VALUES AND PROPER HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Addressing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the Arts Club in Montreal, Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning adviser of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, emphasized the importance of the architect must play in carrying out the post-war housing program of the Dominion. Town planning and housing must be linked together, he maintained, and the architects must become interested in both.

Mr. Adams said that a great post-war housing program had become imperative because of the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the workers, and securing better living conditions for people of small means. The Federal Government had decided to allot \$25,000,000 in equal proportion to the different provinces. Quebec would receive about \$5,000,000, and it followed the example of Ontario, would add another \$500,000 to the appropriation for loans to building associations and similar organizations at 5 per cent. Federal, provincial and municipal governments must cooperate in carrying out the scheme for improved housing. The Federal Government, especially, could well act in an advisory capacity.

Town planning, said Mr. Adams, should be preliminary to house plans. Questions of housing, transit, and industry were inseparably related. The street system must be properly planned and a proper regional survey undertaken before any housing scheme could be effectively carried out. Montreal was an instance of the lack of any regional map.

The solution of the land problem must precede the movement for better housing. Land values should not stand in the way of proper housing of the people. The building of tenements, according to investigations, tended to produce high land values. The speaker believed that the tendency of the Dominion Government would be to encourage individual homes, semi-detached or in blocks. Housing surveys in Great Britain had proved that tenements, and even two-flatted cottages, did not pay. The standardization of homes according to good patterns, Mr. Adams considered better than varied patterns without any idea of design.

SOCIALISTS GREET PRESIDENT WILSON

How His Arrival in France Was Made Signal for Special and Vigorous Action by General Confederation of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—When it was first definitely announced that President Wilson would visit Paris, and the date of his departure was fixed, the Socialists of France, and with them equally the Confédération Générale du Travail, generally known as the C. G. T., felt that the time had arrived for special and vigorous action of their own. They believed and they definitely stated that the visit of the President was at least as much their concern as that of any other section of the community, and much more theirs than that of most other sections. They claimed that the ideals of President Wilson were their own ideals, with practically no difference, and especially they held that they and they only were thorough and sincere supporters of the President's League of Nations ideal. "Others," they said, had given some sort of lip service to the scheme, and in victory were disposed to let even less of that, but they, the Socialists, were entirely for it and always had been. Therefore the visit of the President was especially an affair of theirs, and they were bent on making it appear so to the fullest extent in their power. This they said. They proceeded to action with all possible speed and thoroughness. They determined at the start that there must be manifestos and that the government must be approached with a view to facilitating such schemes for a Socialist welcome as they might prepare. They determined also that there must be the fullest possible collaboration between the Socialist Party and the C. G. T.

At the outset there was a meeting of the committee of the C. G. T., who took into consideration the President's proposed program, and considered the circumstances of the intended appeal of the confederation to the working classes for a demonstration on behalf of the President when he came, and in favor of his peace program. It was determined that the executive committee should repair to the port of disembarkation to greet the President on his arrival in France. The committee decided to ask the workers of Paris, all and sundry, to make holiday on the day of the President's arrival in the capital. They considered that anyhow no work would be done. They would ask the workers to mass themselves on the presidential route.

Portsmouth, M. Marcel Cachin, the editor of the Socialist organ L'Humanité, published a kind of manifesto with the heading "Wilson in France" in large letters. It opened by saying that the Socialists of the great Breton Socialist town would give the most unanimously enthusiastic reception to the glorious representative of American democracy on the day of his arrival. Particularly, wrote M. Cachin, did they, the Socialists, congratulate themselves that from the moment of his arrival in their country "Wilson" (written in the style of the camarade, without any prefix) would find himself in direct contact with the most ardent French proletariat. Their excellent friend, Goude, had just told the Socialist parliamentary group of the magnificent preparations that were being made by the municipality, by the syndicates, by the party and by the military port in general. From every corner the delegations were resolved to proceed in numbers to salute the noble President. And all the idealism and the fervor of their beloved Brittany imbued the words of Goude when he told his colleagues of the preparations of the Breton proletariat. On the eve of the great arrival there would be a public meeting gathering of all the sections of the party.

M. Cachin then went on to consider the circumstances of the President's arrival in Paris and what their part in it should be. The Minister of Foreign Affairs appeared to be in charge of these arrangements, he said, and there was a rumor that it had been settled that the President would reach the capital at an extremely early hour of the morning. Cachin hoped that this was indeed only a rumor without any foundation, a stupid idea on the part of some slow old bureaucrat of the Quai d'Orsay. No, the President could not arrive in Paris during the night. It was essential that from the moment he set his foot on the soil of France he should feel himself enveloped by the warm sympathy of their revolutionary people. That people flattered itself on being the disciple of all the noble tradition of the French Eighteenth Century. The Parisian proletariat, the men and women of the workshops, the factories, the offices, the schoolmasters and mistresses, the laborers, the employees, the intellectuals, the hundreds of thousands of human beings who were to the greatest degree the most faithful representatives of their historic ideals, wished to be present to receive him.

Simultaneously in all the great provincial towns, the Socialist and labor groups would make demonstrations. From all parts of the country statements of such intention were being received. With their strength and with their national capacity for peace, they would be the triumph of the just, democratic, durable peace, in opposition to all the imperialist, chauvinist fancies that they saw exposed in the abject reactionary press. At the same time the French people would know how to preserve all the dignity their strength commanded. And if there were anyone who feared that there might be trouble on this solemn occasion he might be reassured. The working-class organizations of France were sure of themselves and they were strong enough to be wise. So said Marcel Cachin.

The Socialists with little show proceeded to make their arrangements. The C. G. T. and the Socialists in conjunction issued a manifesto addressed to "France ouvrière et paysanne," and to the workers of Paris. It stated that President Wilson was about to land on the soil of France. President Wilson was the highest and noblest representative of the great American nation whose assistance had been decisive in the formidable conflict in which the peoples of all the world had been engaged for their interests and their rights. President Wilson was the audacious statesman who had been able to place rights above interests, who had wished to point the way of humanity to a less sorrowful and less sanguinary future. Thus he had answered to all the great ideals which had agitated the democracies and the working classes.

Now that reaction and German militarism were overthrown democracy was forever banished, the sovereign labor might be developed in peace. For having expressed these ideals, for having put them at the front on the stage of the world, President Wilson had deserved well of humanity. Working and peasant France, the people of Paris, who had so often fought for liberty, would thank President Wilson when he came among them. In the task which was set before him let President Wilson feel that he had with him the hearts of millions of men and women. On the day when he came to Paris the workers of France would be present in numbers on the streets. Their presence would cry to President Wilson: "For nations, which will make all people equal in rights and duties, for the durable peace, courage! We count on you! We are with you!"

After this plans were formulated in detail and instructions issued. M. Pams, Minister of the Interior, received M. Pierre Renaudel and M. Dalbiez, deputies, who came to him to inform him of the nature of the organized demonstration that the Socialists and the C. G. T. were preparing on the occasion of the President's arrival. Other ministers had to be communicated with and it was apparent that the authorities would not place any serious difficulties in the way. The advance guard duly went to Brest, being received there by M. Goude, the Socialist Deputy, and by M. Hervagault, Mayor of Brest, who conducted them to an hotel where, with great difficulty, rooms had been reserved for them. Three public meetings were arranged by the Socialists on the evening before the President came. The most important was that held in the Salle Municipale des Fêtes, which was addressed by MM. Hervagault, Jouhaux, Jean Longuet, Merheim, Pressacq, Goude, and others, who spoke long and earnestly on the League of Nations. The Socialists, however, were inclined to impress a little strongly the point of view of the new majority, the Longuet majority, and all who were present did not like it, so that there were some interruptions.

On the morning the deputation played a humble part in the general welcome given to Mr. Wilson on his arrival. An address of welcome by the Confédération Générale du Travail was delivered to the President. "The workers of France," it said, "hail your arrival with joy. From the first moment of your sojourn in Europe until the last you will feel that they are with you. The proclamation of your 14 points, which marks a memorable date in the history of the world, was for us a light in the darkness of slaughter. Toward you are turned and on you are fixed the eyes of all men and women, who ask only to support you in order that the peace may be a people's peace, and that for the future civilization may not be an empty word." In its final paragraph the address assured the President of the keen sympathy of the workers, who, it continued, wished to assist him in the accomplishment of the noble and heavy task which, to the great satisfaction of the nations, he had decided to take in hand with the object of bringing about a humane and a durable peace. There was no opportunity for any great demonstration here, and none was expected. The deputation was there to pay its respects. It reserved the rest for Paris.

SALMON EXPERIMENT IN LAKE ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has begun experiments with a view to establishing the spring or quinnat salmon of the Pacific Coast in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. A shipment of 400,000 spring salmon eggs has been received at the Thurlock hatchery on Lake Ontario, from the Harrison Lake hatchery on the Fraser River.

The spring is the largest of all salmon, and is considered second to none in its edible qualities. Its adaptability is demonstrated by the success that has followed its planting in New Zealand, where it is now firmly established. It is persistent in its ascent of rivers, and has been taken in the Yukon River at the foot of Lake Bennett, a distance of over 2800 miles from salt water.

CANADA EXPECTED TO BAR IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of a recent address before the Local Council of Women, Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, referring to the question of provincial employment bureaus, said that in the established time 64 of these would be established throughout Canada. At present there were 34, which by the end of the month would reach a total of 50. The senator added that the employment bureaus were to be assisted by the Federal Government. On the subject of immigration Senator Robertson said that this would be suspended for at least a year, and that the government would only have to provide employment for bona fide Canadian citizens. He added that aliens who were working in Canada during the war, were leaving for their own country by the thousands.

EDUCATION TAX URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Prof. Iva E. Martin of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in an address before the educational conference held in Toronto, which considered "The New Era in Education," declared that the leaders of our educational army must be as untrammelled in their efforts to fight ignorance as Marshal Foch was in his great fight for world freedom. As one means to assist the cause of education, Professor Martin suggested that the special government war tax of one mill on property throughout Ontario be continued to the benefit of education.

PROGRESS OF TUNIS DURING THE WAR

M. Hubert Declares That Effort of Tunis During War Was Splendid and Announces New Scheme of Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new French Resident-General having been appointed to Tunis, M. Gabriel Alapetite, the retiring holder of the office, addressing the Consultative Conference for the last time, sketched the part that the Regency had played during the war. Tunis, he said, had had its share of the common glory. Its French regiments, its native troops, brave and faithful, which Germany had regarded as savages because she had not been able to gain them to her service, displayed such courage and heroism, attached to their flags. And they, the Consultative Conference, what had they done during the war? he asked. They had exerted themselves to maintain the life of a country which in other times had been visited with famine and other misfortunes which had almost caused despair. They had wished to convince it that French foresight was not a luxury for easy times, that it was not abandoned, but on the contrary was exerted rather the more as danger increased. French agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants had never made a greater effort for the benefit of the Regency than they had since the mobilization which had so greatly stimulated their community and had inspired their women to such splendid service. The magnificent harvest of 1918, which was proof of enormous labor, and the fruits of which they shared with the mother country, banished all anxiety. There would be no bread shortage.

M. Lucien Hubert, senator, a man of exceptional knowledge and experience in colonial questions, has just made an interesting statement on the progress of Tunis during the period of the war and its increasing advantage to France. After referring to the fact that the world struggle and all the necessities it had created had brought France to a just appreciation of the enormous importance to her of her colonies, not only in the present, but for the future, he urged that, though the importance of the colonial question is now understood in some general way, the people still seem to know very little of that question in its nuances, and they have not given Tunis its proper value in the harmonious whole which constitutes the greater France. This protectorate has modestly pursued an evolution which, without any useless advertisement, without any noise, is absolutely remarkable.

A great work, he continues, has been accomplished in the Regency during the war period, and it is a work which has consolidated the French peace in this North African region for ever. The task has not been an easy one, because Tunis has had to struggle against difficulties on her flanks, as the result of the Italian abandonment of the Tripolitan oasis. It is all the greater credit to the Regency that it has accomplished the political and economic program that it set before it, with the object on the one hand of intensifying its means of production, and on the other of establishing French civilization more vigorously than ever by an effort of loyal cooperation between the European and native elements.

It is not, M. Hubert says, sufficiently realized that Tunis is a French "marche" placed at the front of the North African empire and of the French black continent. It is the citadel at the base of whose walls surge the eddies of rebel Islam and of freshly augmented troubles which take form and shape in the Fezzan and are spread over the country of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Sometimes even in Tunis itself strange news of Turkish origin is circulated, making problematic currents, and in this ill-omened influence of the Germans is unmistakably revealed. Some months before the war began there was a "Young Tunisian" agitation, in which an attempt was made to copy the "Young Turk" movement. False marabouts were too lightly allowed to come and sit down in the shadow of the walls of Kairouan or in the souks of Tunis. They were said to come from Egypt, from Syria, or from further still.

Happily, says M. Hubert, the Regency has weathered the storm which might have divided the various sections of the people and have led to the character of a most regrettable race conflicts, and on the other hand it has proved its fidelity to the great cause of thousands of individuals, despite their being separated by circumstances of religion, culture, customs, and desires. French action during the period of hostilities was eminently pacific, and the Tunisian population endeavored to assist the task of France in regard to the protectorate. Without hesitation the European element of the Consultative Conference voted

for the suppression of the "impôt arabe," however heavy the loss entailed to the budget as the result of that suppression. In the same way, without murmuring, the native population saw the military demands made upon it largely increased as the result of the hostilities.

The Tunisian colonists and the natives made a vigorous effort to intensify the yield from the land of the regency. Severe restrictions on the export of produce to other countries were accepted, and the local commercial community reserved the whole of the production for the mother country. In 1914 it sent to France only 29,000 sheep, whilst in 1917 more than 85,000 were sent. The whole of the production of cereals was bought by the administration, and the early Tunisian wheat was sent to France in June to assist to tide over the period of shortage. Tunis again supplied the greater part of the oats that were needed by the army in the East. Notwithstanding the shortage of labor, owing to the mobilization and the increased agricultural production, the regency continually made headway with the southern railway, which now reaches the oasis of Gabes where in September, 1914, the heroic African troops resisted the attack of the 80,000 hordes led by Turkish officers.

The effort of Tunis during the war has therefore been splendid, M. Hubert says; the demands made on it in the near future will be scarcely less pressing. There is a scheme of reforms which will have to be not only elaborated, but put into practice, reforms of native policy and of international policy. In view of the new equilibrium which the victory of the Entente has brought about in the Mediterranean, larger conceptions must be entertained concerning the various European elements that people the protectorate. Seeing that the native loyalty has been, there must be closer and more complete association. The economic development of the regency must be pushed forward to the utmost with the help of native labor, educated and skilled, and technical and professional education of every kind must be given. Up to now Tunis has done all that has been asked of her. In the French North African tryptic, Tunis perhaps is not as brilliant as "la belle Algérie," it does not perhaps offer the same perspectives to modern conquerors as Morocco, but to those who know it, M. Hubert declares, the regency is always solid, robust, always helpful in good as in bad days. When put to the test it did more than its duty; France will know how to recognize the fact.

TEMPERANCE TEXTBOOKS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A deputation of members of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance have presented a request to the Minister of Education that the subject of scientific temperance receive adequate treatment in the schools of the Province of Ontario, and that suitable textbooks be provided. The question was thoroughly discussed and the Minister explained that most of the things asked for were already provided for in the School Act, but that he would instruct the inspectors to see that the law was more strictly observed. He also promised that the textbooks which are now being revised would "contain information on scientific temperance."

Filene's
BOSTON
ahead
of the
fashion
magazines

It may seem surprising that Filene fashions should be ahead of the magazines. But it must be remembered a magazine must go to press a long time before it is on the newsstands, while a dress may arrive at Filene's from Paris one day and be in our news the next. The February 1 issue of one of the leading fashion magazines played up a dress from Jeanne Lanvin, Paris, which we think you will be interested to know was in the Filene store December 24. The dress was important because it showed the changed silhouette of the new Victoire fashions. Not only was the original dress in Filene's more than a month before it appeared in the fashion magazine, but the moderately priced reproduction was ready a week before the magazine came out.

Many other Victoire fashions were also thought out by Filene's two weeks ago, both in the original and the reproduction. What are Victoire fashions? They express the spirit of the new period of history just as Directoire fashions were linked with the French revolution.

The original of the dress featured in the fashion magazine is navy blue serge embroidered with red and white beads. The reproduction is palest pink crepe de Chine embroidered with milk and blue beads. It can be seen with the original in the misses' shop fourth floor.

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WORK OF UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE

Speaker Says Much Educational Work Is Needed to Convince Masses Prohibition Is Solution of Drink Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The annual council meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held recently in Manchester, when the Rev. Canon Masterman, M. A., presided, in the absence of the president, the Rt. Hon. Lord Jones, M. P.

On the motion of Canon Masterman, the council unanimously passed a resolution expressing gratitude to God for the victorious termination of the war, and invoking His guidance during the period of reconstruction. In moving the adoption of the annual report Canon Masterman said that the essential thing for the Alliance to keep in view was the importance of so acting and so organizing that the temperance question should be a vital and prominent issue in any future parliamentary election, and that temperance should be in the very forefront of the things that the nation should demand the authorities to deal with. The success of their effort, Canon Masterman said, would largely depend upon their success in enrolling large numbers of fresh members. During the last year their agents had been chiefly engaged in enrolling new members. He thought that previously they had not "a little bit slack" about recruiting for their ranks, but now that they had been carrying on a very successful campaign in getting new members, he wanted to see tens of thousands of the younger generation enrolled, because they were the ones who were going to count, and it was the younger generation who had saved the nation. It they could get hold of the girls in the munition factories and the newly enfranchised women they would be preparing in the best way for meeting the challenge of the future.

Referring to the educational work of the United Kingdom Alliance, Canon Masterman said he thought that the alliance overestimated the standard of education of their fellow countrymen. Because the members of the alliance were familiar with the arguments for prohibition, and believed them to be unanswerable, they were very much inclined to think that everybody else was in the same happy position. Unfortunately, he thought, a great amount of educational work to be done before the mass of the people could be convinced that prohibition was the only solution of the drink problem. He believed that, to a large extent, their educational work would only begin when the right of local option had been conceded. The Labor Party and the Liberal Party had both placed local option on their temperance programs. It now remained for the Conservative Party to follow suit.

Referring to the work of the Liquor Control Board, Canon Masterman said they welcomed the work of that body. They were thankful for the orderliness the board had introduced. So far, however, as the policy of the Liquor Control Board tended toward an extension of state ownership they could not agree with them. The main end of the wage of state ownership, he declared, was a very dangerous thing, and they did not want to see it driven into their national life.

Mr. H. Elliot Tickle, Glasgow, Scotland, in seconding the adoption of the report, also testified to the necessity of recruiting to their movement the young men and women of the country. The drink traffic, he continued, had been the great obstructive and disintegrating power in everything that was undertaken for the moral uplifting of the people. He referred to the great housing scheme that was to be undertaken in Glasgow, and asked were they to be homes in which children could be brought up in something like decency, and where life could be lived on a somewhat higher level than had been possible in the slums of the great cities? In their rebuilding they must seek to provide homes free from alcohol where men could live worthy, good, and free lives.

Mr. Joseph Malins criticized the position of the Labor Party in regard to temperance. They had, he said, endorsed local veto, but with a tempting option to invite constituents to determine, practically, whether they would have the public ownership and management of the liquor traffic or not. The function of a government, he maintained, was to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong, and not to place before the people the horrible temptation of making wealth out of the liquor traffic. The municipalization of the liquor trade, he declared, would lead to nationalization, and the offering of that option to the people was a temptation to take part in an evil traffic of which they would never get rid if they once entered upon it. Later in the meeting Mr. Malins moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: That this council, while convinced that the magnitude and urgency of the evils associated with the liquor traffic demand its total suppression as the only complete solution of the problem, urges that the existing restrictions on the liquor traffic should be continued until the people have been afforded an opportunity of expressing by their vote their opinion on the subject, and in view of the conditions which will prevail during the next few months, the council demands a measure of temporary prohibition to operate until desinvolvement is complete.

In an inspiring address Dr. A. W. Hamilton (U. S. A.) told what had been done in the United States in the fight for prohibition. He pointed to the population of America, drawn from all parts of the world, and each

coming with its own share of their inherent love of liquor. The churches were apathetic and everyone was influenced by the brewer and the beer bottle. Yet in spite of these facts a few men and women, believing in the righteousness of their cause, started a campaign against the evil. By degrees a publicity campaign was started. The American Anti-Saloon League, and other organizations interested, sent their material broadcast. On almost every station platform for some years were to be found references to the evil effects of drink. That information, the speaker continued, was spread broadcast, and the American boy and girl began to learn what alcohol meant to the nation. It was young America, he declared, that won the fight for prohibition; it was young America that carried on the splendid self-sacrificing work of those men and women, and made prohibition possible; it was young America who in the House of Representatives voted for prohibition. It was those self-sacrificing men and women who taught the boy and girl that alcohol was the most powerful, perhaps, of the commonly used poisons, and meant deterioration and degradation. "We are going to face a splendid peace," Dr. Hamilton concluded. "We are going out to the white-robed figure of democracy, and perhaps it will mean in a few years a world democracy built upon Christian ideals coming out of the furnace of this war. There are two great flags around it, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Let us not have either of those flags besmirched in the future by the foul touch of the fiend of alcohol."

The Rev. G. A. Henry, D.D. (Ohio), gave an interesting address on local conditions affecting liquor legislation in the United States, and among other speakers were Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M. P., Miss Agnes Slack and the Bishop of Willesden.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—So determined were the most distinguished representatives of the political, artistic and literary world of Paris, including also M. Millerand, former Minister of War, to be present at the official "reception" of Marshal Joffre at the Académie Française, that they were content to stand patiently waiting in a dense crowd at the entrance to the Palais de la Légation for a long time before the time fixed for the opening of the doors.

Owing to the fact that M. Reynier, the secretary of the Académie, had rather imprudently distributed over 3000 invitations for some 1200 seats, a somewhat undignified stampede took place the moment the doors were opened. The people who had waited patiently elbowed and jostled one another in a manner which was described by one present as savoring of the subway than of so dignified a place and so important an occasion.

The whole scene was characterized by a lack of solemnity, due principally to the lack of seating accommodation. A somewhat unusual occurrence also was the eating of sandwiches by this vast concourse, in view of the fact that they had come provided with their lunches, as the majority of them intended to be present at the arrival of the King of Italy in Paris, shortly after the close of the session.

At 1 o'clock punctually the arrival of President Poincaré and President Wilson was announced by drums. They were immediately followed by Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincaré and Mme. Joffre. The Bureau of the Académie next made its appearance, consisting of MM. Doumer, Denys-Cochin and Richepin, clad in the traditional green uniform, which inspired such a delightfully ironical play a few years ago.

Suddenly, in the dimly lit antechamber, the massive silhouette of Marshal Joffre appeared. He seemed to hesitate before entering the crowded hall. He was greeted by frantic cheers and as he slowly advanced the spectators arose to their feet crying "Vive Joffre!" The Marshal went to his place beneath the statue of Fénelon and there saluted the assembly. President Wilson and President Poincaré both turned toward him applauding energetically, the audience meanwhile expressing its gratitude and enthusiasm by prolonged cheers.

M. Jean Richepin then announced that Marshal Joffre would speak. The great soldier, the man so beloved by the poilu, then began to read his speech, in a somewhat shy and rather hasty manner. He was obviously affected and when he spoke of the valor of the French poilu, he paused a few moments before regaining his self-control. Surely no tribute could be more thrilling or more sincere than that afforded by the victor of the Marne to those who had helped him win that great and decisive battle. It may safely be said that never in the history of the Académie Française has such enthusiasm been seen as was witnessed during the speech of the Marshal. When at length the cheering subsided M. Richepin began his address which he delivered with his customary energy. He gave a most impressive lecture on the strategic importance of the Battle of the Marne, to which Marshal Joffre listened attentively. When Richepin read, with that perfect elocution of which he is such a master, the famous Order of the Day in which Joffre commanded the army of France to stand on the Marne, and to fall where it stood rather than to retreat, the Marshal was deeply moved.

At the close of the ceremony, the two Presidents, Poincaré and Wilson, congratulated the new "Immortal" at the top of the stairs leading to the Institute. This brought to a close this historic occasion, which will long be remembered by those present.

SCHOOL PROTECTION IN IOWA IS PLANNED

League Said to Be Similar to One Organized in California Is Formed to Offset Medical and Ecclesiastical Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The purpose of the Public School Protective League recently organized here, as set forth in its constitution, is "to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation." "Its policy," the constitution continues, "shall be to educate the public by lectures, the issuance of literature and publicity through the press, to the necessity for the repeal of laws which now provide for or make possible such practices and activities in the public schools as are in conflict with the object of this league and for the prevention of similar enactments in the future."

The Public School Protective League organized here is said to be similar to the one organized in California and in other states.

Several speakers at the meeting of the league voiced their opposition to compulsory vaccination and recent radical rulings of the Board of Health in this city and elsewhere. Speaking on this question with special reference to the legality of compulsory vaccination and its violation of medical freedom, Dr. Lewis Scott of Des Moines said:

"One of the glories of our public schools is the fact that they have admitted children, no matter whether they are rich or poor, no matter what their religion, no matter what their condition of life has been. The doors of our public schools have always swung open to all the children of America. That has been one of the boasts of our freedom of government, and under such a system we have sent forth from the public schools men who are equal to those produced in any country in the world, and the question comes now, must we place restriction upon the public schools which will prevent a part of the children from entering them to take advantage of the institution that has operated so successfully for all, in order to conform to the ideas of a certain class of thinkers that are not acceptable to the parents of many of the children who desire the advantage of our schools."

"If it were an absolute fact that vaccination is a certain preventive of smallpox, I think there would be no call for our meeting. But the question has been before the world for years. It has been discussed from one standpoint and another, but the question yet remains a theory."

"You may remember that a short time ago the question came up before the British Parliament in England as to whether or not there should be compulsory vaccination for the soldiers. The very best authorities were brought before the committee of the Parliament. They investigated the matter carefully. What was their decision? The decision was that the soldier might accept vaccination or not, just as he desired. It seems to me that such condition should prevail in this country. Inasmuch as this is a free country; inasmuch as each one ought to have the right to his own opinion and ought to have the right of expressing that opinion, it occurs to me that an organization such as ours are contemplating forming is the proper thing. As some one has said, while an individual does not get very far with his idea in asking for what is fair and just, yet if that individual represents 100 or 1000 people he will be listened to."

MAIL COMPLAINTS ARE RECOGNIZED

Criticism Invited Following Protests From New York, Boston and Other United States Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—General dissatisfaction with the United States postal service in many of the larger cities of the country evidently has reached a point where some official recognition is to be given to it. Following complaints of the postal service in New York, Boston and other places the word comes from J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General in the United States, that the Post Office Department has sent letters to more than 15,000 commercial organizations and business firms, inviting suggestions and constructive criticism which may tend to an improvement of the service.

Business men in Boston have been greatly annoyed by delayed mail in the past two years and efforts to secure improvement in the service have failed to bring the desired results, they say. The New York and Boston connections they point to as being particularly unsatisfactory and complaints are increasing as the return of peace conditions gives them firmer grounds upon which to base their demands for more reliable service.

Innovations inaugurated in Boston in the past two years have not produced the improvement promised, say business men and individuals generally. The abolishment of the mail tubes and the substitution of a motor service, they say, has been a failure and point to instances of delays which never could have occurred through the use of the tube system. It is urged that the postal situation in Boston has been in a constant state of unsettlement due to innovations which are being introduced from time to time. The reorganization of the suburban system they point to as one of the movements that has had a tendency

to disturb the efficiency of the service. This movement was inaugurated about a year ago and was carried through in accordance with plans of the postal department, notwithstanding many protests from business men.

MAINE WATER-POWER INQUIRY

Author of Bill in Legislature Says Enactment of Some Measure This Session Is Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ORONO, Maine.—Of the two measures for water-power investigation now being considered by the Maine Legislature one is from Representative Ralph L. Perkins of this town. Mr. Perkins says that whether it is his bill, the Baxter bill, or a compromise measure, legislation will be enacted at this session.

"The report on water powers which the Public Utilities Commission made," said Mr. Perkins, "is the most valuable publication which the State of Maine ever issued. I give the commission great credit for the work, but it falls short of meeting the situation. The people want to know about these other water powers, those which the commission couldn't get to and didn't get to. I think the commission did all that it could in the time which was given it. I am simply discussing what the people want."

"I am a farmer and I am just as interested in this as any man in the State. If it is possible, as some claim, to provide all our farms with electricity for light, power and heat at much less than we can secure them under present conditions, I want to know it and so does every other farmer and laboring man. We told them we would find out, and I believe we should keep faith."

The main points of difference between the two bills are that the Baxter measure practically provides for a new and permanent commission, while the Perkins bill gives a commission which will go out of existence when the investigation is completed. The Perkins bill fixes a specific amount, \$50,000, which shall be spent in doing the work, whereas the Baxter bill leaves the cost indeterminate.

NEW YORK STATE MILK SURVEY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Louis R. Welschmuller, state secretary of the Plenty Food League, has issued a statement demanding a real survey of the costs of distributing milk. She says that although the result of the recent milk controversy left the producers in a precarious position, they are not primarily to be blamed for high prices, since she states further that ten men control the prices demanded from the consumer through the machinery of distribution. She urges organization of consumers and producers to manage distribution of surplus milk as a means of solving the problem.

A bill has been introduced at Albany which would create a dairy commission of five members, appointed by the Governor, at \$5000 a year, to have supervision of all persons or corporations engaged in the production, handling, transportation, pasteurization, bottling, delivering and distribution of dairy products. It would have power to revoke and annul licenses, fix reasonable maximum prices for dairy products, prepare methods for measuring and testing such products, and provide methods for securing payment to producers for dairy products sold.

RADIO SERVICE TO RELIEVE CABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In regard to the continued congestion of business over the trans-Pacific cable, the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce announces that commercial radio traffic is now handled between San Francisco and the Orient and between the Hawaiian Islands and all points, and that it is hoped that the opening of this circuit will greatly reduce if not wholly relieve the cable congestion.

In explanation of the continued cable censorship after the signing of the armistice and the practical cessation of hostilities, a statement of the chief cable censor calls attention to the fact that blockade conditions against enemy territory, trade and firms must still be maintained, and that it must be remembered that the trans-Pacific cable and the Russian-Siberian land lines offer a method of communication direct with Germany subject only to interference by the United States at San Francisco.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES IN FRANCE ON NOV. 11

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Figures that have been made public by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, show that on Nov. 11, the day on which the armistice was signed, the United States was represented on the western front by 1,950,000 men.

France, on Nov. 1, the last day for which official figures were available, had 2,559,000. The British and the Portuguese attached to the British Army totaled 1,718,000, while the Belgian and Italian forces on the western front aggregated about 200,000. These totals are all based upon what is termed the "ration strength." This includes every soldier who has to be fed, both combatants and the medical and supply organizations.

ACCURACY OF CASE REPORTS DOUBTED

California Health Board Bulletin States That Influenza Records Indicate That the Physicians Stretched Point in Diagnosing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—An important phase of the so-called influenza situation in California has been evidenced to the effect that physicians have been thus influenced in the reporting of cases, being furnished by the California State Board of Health, in a special bulletin that it has just issued covering a study of the whole question of the epidemic. While the official document of the State Board of Health does not charge the physicians with dishonesty in the reporting of cases, it does describe the situation as "disquieting."

In this connection the publication says: "That the reporting of cases, even in San Francisco, is not accurate, is indicated by an inspection of the chart, which illustrates two things: First, that not only are morbidity reports unreliable; but, second, and most disquieting of all, the fact is shown that there was undoubtedly a psychological influence acting upon the medical profession."

"There is only one explanation for the discrepancy between the case rates and the death rates from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30, which shows that for two weeks there were about as many deaths occurring as there were cases reported. This would indicate that physicians, in their optimism following the subsidence of the main portion of the epidemic, unconsciously stretched a point in favor of the diagnosis against influenza."

"The same explanation applies in part to the rapid rise in cases following the demand of the health officer for the reneating of the masking ordinance, in which case the physicians were again impelled by the psychological influence of the non-support of the health department by the supervisors, to give the benefit of the doubt to the side of influenza in their diagnosis."

While the State Board of Health requires masks to be worn under certain conditions, such as by physicians when in attendance upon patients in hospitals where influenza patients are kept, the general conclusion of the board as to the efficacy of the mask, is as follows: "The case against the mask as a measure of compulsory application for the control of epidemics appears to be complete."

The conclusion of the state board on the matter of closing places of assembly, as an effective means of dealing with the trouble, is as follows: "The obvious conclusion from an inspection of these curves (charts presented with the pamphlet) is that closing, at least in large cities, avails little or nothing."

This official organization finds a little efficacy in the serum or vaccine

treatment as it does in masking, closing, and other means. The document states that two kinds of influenza vaccine were used by the board and that many thousand doses were distributed free by the board, but that the manufacture of the vaccine has been discontinued "as it was conclusively proved that it had no protective value."

Serum Treatment Forced

South Dakota School Board Rules All Children Must Be Inoculated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WOONSOCKET, South Dakota.—It seems probable that the courts will be called upon to decide the validity of a rule recently issued by the School Board of Woonsocket, South Dakota, which makes the taking of serum treatment for the so-called influenza by school children a necessary prerequisite to attendance at the public schools. The matter started when the County Board of Health recommended such treatment for school children as a preventive during the alleged epidemic. Then the School Board of this city made a rule that all pupils attending its public schools should submit to such treatment or be debarred.

Dr. A. C. Clark, an allopathic physician, who is the medical member on the County Board of Health and also a member of the School Board, was the prime mover in the action. Under arrangements with the City Council, physicians who give the treatment to the children are to be paid out of the city treasury.

As the school work has been badly broken into owing to a previous closing order, a majority of the parents, in most instances under protest, consented to allow their children to be treated. But it has developed that in many cases the treatment has resulted in physical disability, in many cases to a marked degree. Thus fears have arisen that the dangers of the treatment are more imminent than are those of the alleged epidemic; and a number of patrons whose children are prohibited from attending school, have united for the purpose of employing counsel to test the validity of the School Board in this regard.

GERMAN EVADER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—An organized system of "bush telegraphs" in German settlements of Ontario, and illegal exemptions and evasions of the Military Service Act on a large scale were exposed in the trial police court at the trial of E. F. Planz, a young German farmer charged with failure to report for service. The public prosecutor said that owing to this telegraph system it had taken eight months to discover the whereabouts of this man and his arrest had cost the Dominion Government nearly \$600. Planz obtained exemption as a farmer and when exemptions were abolished he disappeared, and though his crops were harvested and threshed, he could not be found. He was fined \$1000, the maximum for defaulters under the Military Service Act, with an alternative of six months' imprisonment.

TAX RETURN DATE MAY BE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The period for filing income and profits tax returns probably will be extended by the Internal Revenue Commissioner from March 15 to April 15, or even later. This will give taxpayers about two months in which to make out and file returns. Printing of tax return forms for incomes of \$5000 and less was begun on Wednesday and forms for incomes of more than \$5000 will be available before March 1. Taxpayers will make an installment payment of one-fourth of their total tax on April 15, or whatever final date is set for filing. The postponement probably will make it necessary for the refund of an issue of \$794,000.00 tax certificates maturing on March 15.

LOWER RATES ON ATLANTIC FREIGHTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To meet the cut in trans-Atlantic freight rates made by British shipowners, the Shipping Board has announced a reduction of about 66 2-3 per cent in tariff charges between Atlantic and Gulf ports and ports in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands. The new rate to the United Kingdom is \$1 per 100 pounds or 50 cents a cubic foot against the old rate of \$66 a ton, while the rate to Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp and Rotterdam is \$1.25 per 100 pounds or 65 cents per cubic foot against the old charge of \$71.50 a ton.

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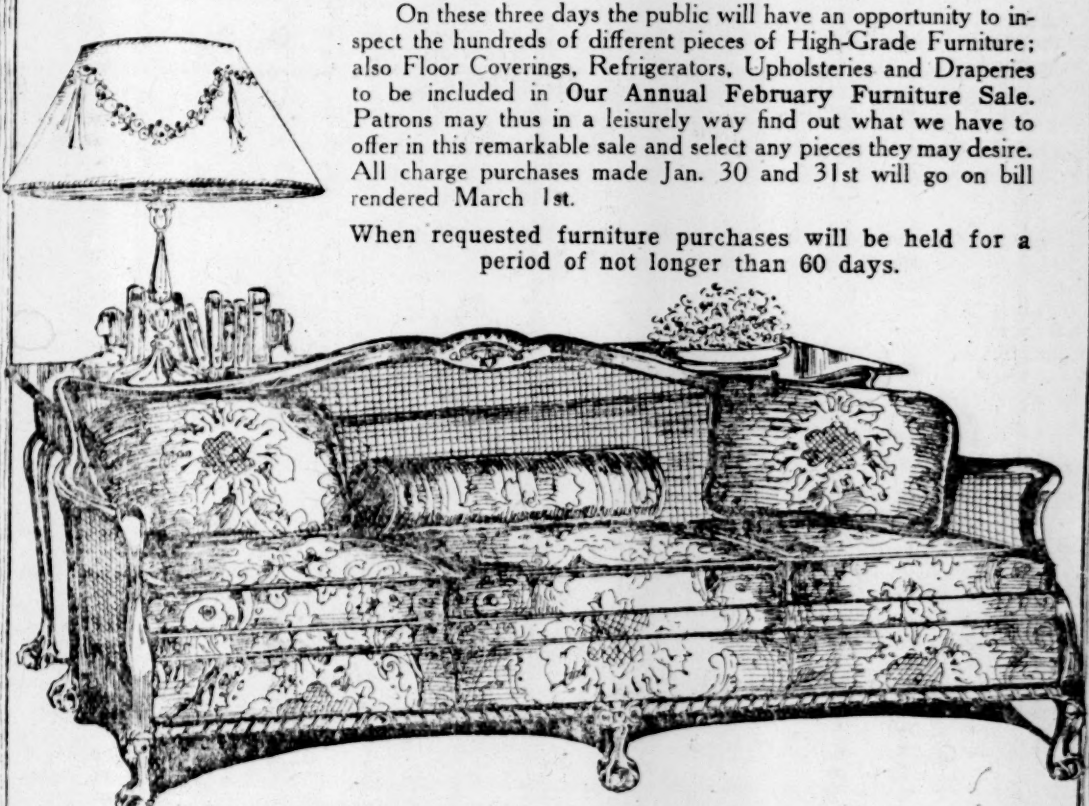
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When requested furniture purchases will be held for a period of not longer than 60 days.



Jordan Marsh Company
Boston, Mass.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN DEMANDS—SHIP CONTRACTS CANCELED

FOUR MILLS TO GO ON 48-HOUR BASIS

American Woolen Company Announces Change in Its Time Schedule, but With Wages Reduced to Meet Innovation

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that on Monday, Feb. 3, it will open its four mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on a basis of 48 hours weekly, but with wages reduced to meet the present 54-hour arrangement, the American Woolen Company is the first large textile concern to give favorable recognition to any part of the demand of the United Textile Workers of America. This announcement was made on Wednesday, following a conference with the agents of the four Lawrence mills. The company says that in the event that more business warrants the working of longer hours at times, it will pay its employees at the rate of time and a half.

In a statement issued to the committee of its employees having the question in hand, the company says: "As a result of our recent conference with you, we have learned that the desire of the majority of our employees is for 48 hours' work and for 54 hours' wages. This means an increase in the rate of wages of 12 1/2 per cent. We feel that a further advance in wages such as you request would naturally increase our risk of meeting successfully the competition from foreign manufacturers and might result in idleness for our mills and consequently unemployment for you. In view of the extremely dull business outlook and remembering always the dangers of competition with foreign manufacturers who pay wages much lower than the wages paid by us, and competition from manufacturers in this country whose hours of employment are longer, the directors of the American Woolen Company do not approve of your request for an increase in wages. You will remember that since Jan. 1, 1916, your wages have been advanced 37 per cent, while the cost of living from July, 1914, has advanced in industrial communities, as stated by the National Industrial Conference Board, not over 70 per cent, and the tendency in the cost of living is now downward.

"For these reasons, and with the best interests of our employees always in mind, we will not increase the rate of wages, but will pay you 48 hours' pay for 48 hours' work, and should future business make it advisable for us to run our mills more than 48 hours per week, we will pay you time and one-half for overtime.

"Although we think that 48 hours per week will not give the best economic results for our employees or for ourselves, yet the directors of the American Woolen Company are in sympathy with the desires of its employees for shorter working hours and will, beginning Monday morning, Feb. 3, open its mills on a new schedule of 48 hours per week."

FLOUR MILLS CUT DOWN PRODUCTION

Plants in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Close for Two Days a Week for an Indefinite Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Four mills owned by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company are operating only four days a week. They were closed on Monday altogether, and will be closed at least two days each week for some time to come. A. C. Loring, president of the company, says that the United States Government has been out of the market for six weeks as a buyer.

"We had more flour than we could sell," he said. "We cannot sell flour when we have no market for it. The government, through its grain corporation, buys all the flour that is shipped out of the United States. Our export flour business is one of the largest outlets for our product. The government has bought no flour for six weeks, and we have no means of knowing when it will be in the market again. At least, we have no intimation from the government. There is not enough demand from local consumers to keep us going." Mr. Loring indicated that the mills could get all of the wheat desired.

All of the other flour mills here are running light. Charles Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury company, supplementing Mr. Loring's statement, said that present conditions are likely to continue for some time to come. "We shall be running on a light basis for some time to come, according to present outlook," he said.

WIRELESS PURCHASE ASSAILED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James R. Mann, Republican leader, speaking in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, attacked Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, for purchasing wireless communication systems, saying he had violated the law and "ought to be impeached."

Secretary Daniels recently told the House Merchant Marine Committee that the shore stations and radio ship sets of the Marconi Wireless and Federal Telegraph Company had been

bought for about \$3,000,000 with funds carried in the last naval appropriation bill. In his speech on Wednesday, Mr. Mann declared that not a line of the appropriation bill authorized the purchases.

"Utterly regardless of law," said Mr. Mann, "in violation of the law, for which he ought to be impeached and removed from office—and it is not unlikely that he may be—has gone ahead and spent money out of the appropriation for the purchase of radio systems."

"He came before this Congress and asked authority to make these purchases, and was refused. If he had authority, he did not need ask Congress for it, and the failure of Congress to legislate on the subject is a refusal of authority."

NO COMPROMISE ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Textile Workers President Says Plan Will Go Into Effect in United States Mills on Feb. 3

PAWBUCKET, Rhode Island—At a mass meeting of textile operatives in this city on Tuesday evening John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said that an eight-hour day in the textile industries, refused by the manufacturers, would go into effect without compromise on Feb. 3. Mr. Golden said that the recent conference of manufacturers represented all branches of the textile industry and that the resolution passed by them, declaring the present time inoperative for the establishment of an eight-hour day, was accepted by the workers as an ultimatum.

In reviewing the history of the movement for shorter hours Mr. Golden said: "Industrial democracy cannot exist while men, women and children are confined within the four walls of a textile mill more than what is in our judgment an ideal day's work, the eight-hour day."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told of what his organization proposed to do in the reconstruction period. The program, he said, declared for a universal eight-hour day, suspension of immigration for a period of five years, the promotion and completion of public works for the provision of employment, continuation of the payment of discharged soldiers until they have secured employment and some plan for selling land on easy terms to men discharged from the service.

Cooperative effort of employer and employee, Mr. Morrison said, is the remedy for unrest and idleness, which he characterized as synonymous with the I. W. W. and Bolshevism. "The textile workers," he said, "are part of the industrial army in the first line for the purpose of establishing the eight-hour day. The proposition that the employees of the country must adopt consists in the payment of the highest wages with the shortest hours and best conditions, resulting in increased productivity and universal satisfaction."

Mr. Morrison quoted Charles M. Schwab as having predicted that "England will grant labor a six-hour work day" and stating that "in the future the workers will have a greater share in the government."

SASKATCHEWAN WAGE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With the object of protecting women wage earners the Premier, Mr. Martin, has introduced a bill in the Legislature which provides for the creation of a Minimum Wage Board to consist of five members, two of whom shall be women. This board will have authority to investigate and ascertain conditions of employment affecting women and to declare what wages are adequate to furnish the necessary funds to meet the cost of living to employees; what are reasonable hours for those so employed; and to establish standards of minimum wages and hours of employment. The board is empowered under the act to make investigations respecting all matters appertaining to the employment of women and is given all the powers of a court of the King's Bench.

MOVE SEEN TO MEET WORKERS HALF WAY

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—James R. Mann, president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, and a member of the executive committee of the general committee of the textile workers, when told of the decision of the American Woolen Company, said it showed a willingness on the part of the company to meet the workers half way. He said he did not know whether the local workers would accept the offer, as they had voted to demand a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, but he hoped they would do so.

Officials of other local mills, when informed of the decision of the American Woolen Company, said they would have to consider the matter still further before coming to a decision.

BONDS TO SOLDIERS URGED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Senate on Wednesday passed a concurrent resolution requesting the New Hampshire members of Congress to use every effort to obtain payments to soldiers and sailors when they were discharged, and in addition, to support a measure providing for the payment of at least \$200 to every discharged soldier and sailor.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, England—A ballot has just been taken in the engineering and shipbuilding industry on the question of introducing a 47-hour week, and has resulted in a vote in favor of the shorter working week by 286,545 votes to 148,526 against. The reduction in working time is not to involve any reduction in the existing weekly time rates.

As the result of the ballot amongst the miners, who recently decided to appoint as permanent officials the president and secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Mr. Robert Smillie of the Scottish miners has been elected president, and Mr. Frank Hodges of South Wales, secretary. At the time the federation decided to elect their president and secretary as permanent officials they also decided that they should not be eligible to stand for Parliament.

The Consul-General of the Netherlands in London recently appealed to Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dockers' Union, to request him to use his influence with the dock-workers at Fowey in Cornwall, who, according to representations made by the Netherlands Vice-Consul at Fowey, had refused to load the Netherlands steamship Eomstroom as a protest against the former Kaiser of Germany being allowed to remain in Holland.

West-End dressmaking firms which are taking on as employees women and girls who have been demobilized from munitions factories and government offices are being faced with the necessity of training their new workers, as so far the women who left the needle-work trades for munition work have shown no disposition to return to their old trade. To meet the situation and to instruct the new workers the London Employers Association is co-operating with the Ministry of Labor to provide the necessary training facilities. The firms concerned have, in agreement with the Shop Assistants' Union, also adopted minimum wage rates and standard conditions of service.

The following demands for the shortening of working hours and the maintenance and improvement of wages, have been forwarded by the National Transport Workers Federation to the Municipal Tramways Association and the Tramways and Light Railways Association, which cover the whole of the municipally and privately owned tramways in the United Kingdom:

That the working week shall consist of 44 hours, inclusive of signing on and signing off.

That every employee shall be guaranteed a working week of 44 hours or payment equivalent thereto.

No day's work shall be in excess of eight hours.

In no circumstances shall a reduction in the working day entail a reduction in existing wages.

No spread-over duty shall exceed nine hours, inclusive of meal times or relief.

All national holidays, Sunday and over-time labor to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

All employees shall be granted 14 days' holiday annually with pay.

These proposals will be discussed at a conference which will be held at an early date between the associations concerned and representatives of the federation.

The annual report of the Actors' Association states that during the year their membership has been doubled. Since the association was put on a trade union basis the nominations for membership have totaled over 100 a week.

PLAN FOR SELECTIVE DEMOBILIZING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Board of Commerce has taken up with the United States Secretary of War the possibility of letting men who have no positions open remain in service a few weeks if they so desire. Selective demobilization has been proposed to replace the present breaking up along military instead of economic lines.

Only the most pressing cases are cared for at the Government Employment Bureau for returned soldiers here. Two hundred are listed daily. Although 75 per cent of these are placed, less than 50 per cent find employment at their old trades. Certain positions are hard to fill. Detroit wants police and firemen, but the soldiers avoid positions with uniforms, and only half a dozen daily can be induced to take such places.

LEGISLATION URGED TO AID EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While urging legislation providing for temporary relief of the unemployment situation, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, on Wednesday predicted that a period of unequal prosperity, with plenty of labor and remunerative wages, would follow the readjustment period. He appeared in connection with hearings on the bill introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, appropriating \$100,000,000 for the prosecution

of public work in order to meet the unemployment situation.

"It seems to be a cheap investment for the government to put up the buildings it needs, even at high prices," Mr. Post said, "rather than risk a situation that will arise when men reason from their stomachs rather than from their heads."

Jesse H. Evans of the Employment Service of the Labor Department, told the committee that unemployment throughout the country was increasing rapidly. Reports received by the department early in December from 123 industrial centers showed 10,000 men out of work. Last week reports showed this number had increased to 212,000, while reports received on Wednesday from only 60 per cent of these centers showed 201,000 men without work.

PUBLIC ASKS FOR LIGHTING FACTS

Hearing on Edison Company's Service—Questions Bearing on Charges and Dividends

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The question whether the consumer is not entitled to the fullest information regarding the finances and management of public service corporations, especially when such a corporation is trying to defend its rates for service, developed in a hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission, on several petitions for reduction in electric light prices by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of this city. Also involved in the hearing was the question whether the company shall be permitted to continue an extra charge of 10 per cent together with a coal charge, both of which were allowed by the commission several months ago, because of an alleged additional cost of production.

The counsel for the petitioners, Maurice Palais, says that Boston rates are excessive when compared with those of New York, Cleveland and other cities, and claims that the interrogatories filed will reveal whether the charges are justified or not. He points out that the public grants the company certain rights and privileges and in return should have the right to know whether the consumer is getting the lowest rates possible.

Counsel for the petitioners complained that he had been unable to secure all the information desired, and the attorney for the company had declared his inability to furnish the desired data or answer many questions regarding the company without involving his organization in large expense and occupying much time, when Commissioner Morris P. Schaft interrupted the hearing by expressing his surprise at the attitude of the company.

Speaking to the counsel for the Edison Company, Commissioner Schaft said "If you want to take this stand before the people of the City of Boston and allow them to believe that you are going to make it as difficult as possible for the city to find out what it wants to know, you must take the responsibility for such action. I have seen these investigations go on for some time now, and the difficulties which electric light companies throw in the way of the public trying to get information, are seriously to their disadvantage. I would take the other road, were I in their shoes."

It was finally agreed that the officials of the company will make every effort to answer the questions, and furnish the desired information during the next seven weeks. It is claimed that during the time the extra charge for alleged additional cost of production has been in operation the company has continued to pay 12 per cent dividends.

JUTE MILLS UPON 37 1/2-HOUR SCHEDULE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates on Wednesday placed its jute mills, employing between 2600 and 2800 persons, on a working schedule of 37 1/2 hours a week, a reduction from 54 hours. The agent of the firm stated that no demands had been received from the help, nor any request for a conference regarding hours or any other subject. He said that some departments are now running without profit and would be closed if it were possible to find other work for the employees. He hoped for an improvement of conditions soon.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Spring Arrivals in Wool Fabrics
New Wool Jersey Cloth, \$5.00
54-inch, in over a dozen hand-styles
New Velour de Laine, at \$6.00
56-inch, in dust, bluebird and reindeer shades
Samples mailed on request

The Fifth Ward Market

C. A. WRIGHT
473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
An Advance Showing of Skirts for Southern Wear
\$15.00 to \$27.50

CAUSES STATED OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Investigator Says Main One Is Uncertainty of Industrial Outlook and Not Surplus of Labor—Prices Are Too High

BOSTON, Massachusetts—High productivity in United States industrial plants during the transition period will have a most salutary effect upon the problem of employment and be a large factor in fixing prices at a level that will enhance the domestic demand for manufactured goods, as well as permit the marketing of the nation's goods in competition with foreign producers, according to Magnus W. Alexander, managing-director of the National Industrial Conference Board. This organization is engaged in an extensive investigation of the problem of hours of labor in relation to output and welfare of the workers in various industries.

Mr. Alexander declares that the 48-hour working week demanded by the textile operatives in New England is in so far as it is urged as a cure for unemployment, based on a fundamental error. He proceeds, in an interview:

"Unemployment in the United States today is not due to demobilization and consequent surplus of labor, but primarily to uncertainty of the industrial outlook, both as to the cost of production and the quantities of goods that will be required. There are not and will not be too many hands for the work that needs to be done for home consumption, as well as for the export trade, but there is an industrial pause due to certain specific conditions."

"During the war there was a very large demand for goods at high prices, but that was because the government was in the market for huge quantities of products and was buying them under pressure of necessity at almost any price. Demand in all lines is now rapidly falling off because the government is no longer a heavy purchaser, while the civilian orders are being deferred on account of the prevailing uncertainties. There is still a great potential demand for goods, but only at more normal prices than have prevailed during the war. In ordinary times high prices decrease demand. The immediate problem, therefore, is to reach a price basis that will restore the normal civilian demand for goods. Until such a basis is reached unemployment must continue and may increase."

"Statements of some leaders of organized labor, that the unemployment problem can be met by a restriction of production by each individual worker, arises from a complete misconception of economic laws. As a matter of fact, the precise opposite is the truth. There is only one way to provide for the payment of wages and profits, and that is by production."

"Probably no single factor would aid more in effecting a transition from war-time to peace conditions than a reduction in the prices of necessities of life, which during the war rose to extraordinary levels. Yet it is axiomatic that in order to bring about any substantial reduction in the cost of living the cost of producing such articles as go into the family budget must also be reduced. Textile goods are such family necessities."

CARPENTERS MAKE APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That there are 200 carpenters idle in Calgary, 150 in Edmonton, 40 in Medicine Hat, 45

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

"A Store of Specialty Shops"—Springfield, Mass.

FEBRUARY SALE OF

Fur Coats and Small Furs

Our entire stock now offered at greatly reduced prices, making this an unusual money-saving opportunity to those who are anticipating furs for next winter.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROSPECTIVE BUYER

Judging from the recent cost of pelts at the late fur auction, prices may advance considerably after February. Selection now not only means a great saving on former prices, but probably a still greater saving on prices that are to be.

Court Square Store

"INTERURBAN CENTER"
In Springfield's Convenient Shopping Center

Here you will find complete stocks of the new seasonable merchandise marked at a price within the reach of all.

Court Square Store

HALL'S
the quality store for China, Sheffield Silver, Cut Glass, Sterling Plate and Lamps

CHARLES HALL, Inc.
The Hall Bldg., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Leather Goods

Trunks Bags

WEEKS
395 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

in Lethbridge and many more through the Province was the gist of a dispatch sent to the acting Premier of Canada by the executive of the provincial carpenters of Alberta. They ask the Prime Minister what the government proposes to do to give these workmen employment to enable them to support their families and themselves.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS URGED

New Jersey Governor Believes Agriculture Should Be Made More Attractive and Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Government protection must be given to the farmers in order that they may co-operate in solving some of the labor problems confronting the country, said Governor Edge in a speech before the New Jersey agriculturists attending "Agricultural Week" at the State House.

"Opportunity for the full development of agriculture is the key that unlocks the door to successful reconstruction," said the Governor, "if this country is to meet and solve its labor problems through increasing the productivity of American soil—and this production can only be increased through application of the square deal policy for farmers by businesslike management of the country, transportation systems and market and labor conditions."

Governor Edge said that various plans had been proposed to provide farms for soldiers, and continuing, he said:

"While New Jersey is ready to co-operate in any such plan that is practicable, personally I seriously doubt whether we should not make the farming industry more profitable and more attractive before we create more farmers."

"Farming may not particularly appeal to a discharged soldier who has never had any farming experience. On the other hand, if the powers of the government are used to so improve the transportation and the marketing conditions as to stimulate agriculture as a primary American business, it is reasonable to suppose that an attractive and remunerative field for labor would be automatically provided—a field offering both work for the laborer and opportunity for business enterprise."

"At the present time New Jersey is engaged in finding employment on farm and in factory for discharged sailors and soldiers by means of the Federal-State Employment Agency facilities. This is working out very satisfactorily, but we must frankly admit it is merely a temporary expedient. The permanent task is not so much to distribute labor as to create an adequate field for the absorption of available labor."

"Farmers are serving the best interests of the country as well as their own interests, therefore, when they demand of the government such measures and policies as will give all business a fair chance to live, unhampered by the whims of faddists."

TELEPHONE USERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protests against the new telephone rates ordered by the Postmaster-General of the United States, who has charge of the wires for the government, are to be heard this morning, when 1000 business men are expected to appear before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, 1 Beacon Street, to tell their experiences and discuss the situation.

Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable."
346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

This is a real sale—

not an everyday performance, and its opportunities should be viewed from two angles—first that of making a real saving and then the saving you make when you put that discarded, but still good, old coat and vest into service.

\$6.00 Haynes Trousers Now \$4.65

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

"By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

Trunks Bags

WEEKS

395 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEEKS

395 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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395 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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395 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CONTRACTS FOR 34 SHIPS CANCELED

United States Shipping Board Indicates Future Attitude on Strikes Though Present Action Is Due to Retrenchment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Contracts for building 34 steel ships in California yards were canceled on Tuesday, by the United States Shipping Board, according to R. H. Brotherton, director of industrial relations, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and examiner for the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

"While the cancellations are due to the retrenchment policy of the Shipping Board, rather than to the threatened strike," said Mr. Brotherton, "they indicate what will probably be the attitude of the government in regard to further cancellations in case one or two shipbuilding crafts go out on strike in violation of the Macy award and tie up the yards."

So industrial relations in connection with government work here seem to have changed in important respects since the signing of the armistice. Whereas such problems would formerly have been settled promptly by the government, the matter is now left with the employers, the employees and the communities concerned, and the communities threatened with the loss of enormous shipbuilding industry are taking prompt action, the mayors of San Francisco and Oakland having gone into conference with leading citizens to see what can be done to safeguard and stabilize the industry.

While the San Francisco Trades Council has always stood by its agreement with the government and will doubtless do so now, individual crafts, including carpenters, shipwrights, millmen and coppersmiths, have demanded \$1 an hour, effective on Feb. 1, and have announced that they will strike on Feb. 1 if the demand is not met. The significance of this action lies in the fact that a strike by one or two crafts would be sufficient to tie up the work of all.

"The things behind this action by the unions," said a man who is in a position to understand the situation thoroughly, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the fact that the Bolsheviks have recently been getting control of the unions even in San Francisco. The radicals have for some time been dominant in Oakland, and Seattle, Washington, but the conservative leaders have always claimed that the extremists were in a hopeless minority in San Francisco."

BOSTON AIDS THE SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The city council has voted unanimously an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended by Mayor Andrew J. Peters in aiding returned soldiers to obtain employment. The Legislature has been asked by Governor Coolidge to appropriate a like sum.

Mrs. Knox Says:

My two knowledge books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy" have been welcomed in so many thrifty homes that I want every reader of The Christian Science Monitor to have them and learn more about the dessert delights and salad surprises they can make easily and economically with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

They are free if you mention your grocer's name and address. If you have never tried Knox Sparkling Gelatine we will gladly send you an introduction package, either plain or acidulated (Lemon Flavor), sufficient for a dessert or salad, if you will enclose 4c to cover postage.

Knox Gelatine
Mrs. Charles B. Knox
800 Knox Ave., Johnston, N. Y.

Whenever a recipe calls for "Gelatine"—it means KNOX

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO LEADING

Gophers and Maroons Now Only Undefeated Teams in the Western Conference Basketball Championship Standing

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	1.000
Michigan	1	2	.333
Northwestern	1	2	.333
Illinois	1	2	.333
Purdue	1	2	.333
Indiana	1	2	.333
Iowa	1	2	.333
Ohio State	1	2	.333
Wisconsin	1	2	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—This week finds the University of Minnesota and the University of Chicago tied for first place in the basketball championship standing of the Intercollegiate Conference of the West. Each has played and won three championship games, and although it is still rather early to predict the outcome of the championship race, owing to many star players returning to the other teams during the past week or so, it looks very much as if the Gophers and Maroons would fight it out for the "Big Ten" championship title, and unless one of these two teams is defeated, the championship claim will have to be decided on comparative scores, as they are not scheduled to meet this winter.

Up to the present time it is hard to choose between the two teams, as they have not yet met. Minnesota, having made 109 points in three games played, with 41 points scored against them, Chicago has made 73 points in its three games and had 49 scored against it.

Four games are scheduled to be played on Saturday, and the two leaders appear to have easy contests, as Minnesota will meet State University of Iowa, which has lost to and won from Indiana University, the victory being by a score of 21 to 10, while the Gophers defeated Indiana 35 to 13. Chicago meets the University of Wisconsin, which has lost three straight games, and while the Badgers are rapidly improving, it is hardly to be expected that they have reached the form that would give them a victory over the Maroons.

The two other games will bring University of Illinois against the University of Michigan, and Northwestern University against Purdue. The Northwestern-Purdue battle will be watched with interest, as these two teams are now tied for third place with two victories and one defeat to the credit of each.

Six hundred and eighty points have been scored in the 16 games played to date, and 69 players have figured in the scoring. This is seven more than last week. Of these players, K. L. Wilson '20, of the University of Illinois, is the high scorer, with 41 points to his credit. He has made 12 goals from the floor, and 17 from the foul line. N. W. Kingsley '20, of the University of Minnesota, who headed the list last week, is now second, with 34 points to his credit, but he has played in one less game than Wilson. H. S. Brown '19, of State University of Iowa, is a close third, with 33 points made from five floor goals, and 23 from the foul line. Kingsley's 17 floor goals is the best made by any player, while Brown leads in foul goals. The full list follows:

Points Made

K. L. Wilson, Illinois	41
N. W. Kingsley, Minnesota	34
H. S. Brown, Iowa	33
Arnold, Ohio	32
H. P. Wilson, Northwestern	31
J. L. Murphy, Michigan	29
R. S. Platon, Minnesota	27
D. B. Birrell, Chicago	27
W. C. Gorman, Ohio	26
D. E. Mackley, Purdue	25
A. L. Phillips, Purdue	25
M. A. Olson, Iowa	24
A. Macquhart, Northwestern	24
R. B. Berrier, Iowa	23
M. C. Taylor, Illinois	22
M. B. Lawler, Minnesota	22
W. M. Zeiler, Indiana	22
D. S. Lewis, Indiana	21
B. J. Jeffries, Indiana	21
C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin	21
A. L. Nelson, Northwestern	21
A. J. Cobb, Michigan	21
D. H. Tison, Purdue	21
A. D. Smith, Purdue	20
K. P. Cotton, Iowa	20
D. D. Niedelke, Iowa	20
H. G. Williams, Chicago	20
R. W. Campbell, Purdue	20
A. G. Zoller, Wisconsin	20
P. C. Hitchcock, Chicago	20
P. E. Fletcher, Illinois	20
M. M. Smith, Purdue	20
J. C. Francis, Ohio State	20
W. D. Smith, Illinois	20
T. Y. Hewitt, Michigan	20
O. S. Matheny, Ohio State	20
John Williams, Michigan	20
W. M. Fanning, Wisconsin	20
E. E. Worth, Iowa	20
P. S. Hinkle, Chicago	20
C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin	20
M. M. Taylor, Wisconsin	20
B. A. Ingerson, Illinois	20
E. P. Wetters, Ohio State	20
R. O. Rychnier, Michigan	20
Robert Finlayson, Iowa	20
A. G. Pyle, Iowa	20
H. H. Pass, Wisconsin	20
W. E. Schneider, Wisconsin	20
C. C. Hucker, Illinois	20
Victor Ligare, Northwestern	20
McDonald, Ohio State	20
R. H. Byron, Indiana	20
B. E. McIntosh, Illinois	20
Wilson Stegeman, Chicago	20
R. E. Beall, Purdue	20
M. R. Knapp, Wisconsin	20
George Young, Northwestern	20
J. P. Whipple, Purdue	20
Clark, Ohio State	20

WHITE SOX SIGN NEW CATCHER

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Edward Stumpf of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a catcher, was signed Wednesday by the Chicago Americans. He formerly played with the Milwaukee Club of the American Association and recently was discharged from military service.

IOWA STATE IS EASY WINNER

Defeats Drake University in a Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game by 24 to 11

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDINGS

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	4	1	.800
Nebraska	3	1	.750
Grinnell	1	1	.500
Kansas	1	1	.500
Iowa State	0	0	.000
Washington	0	2	.000
Drake	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—Close guarding on the part of the visitors featured the Missouri Valley Conference basketball game Tuesday between Iowa State College and Drake University, in which the former came out the winner by the score of 24 to 11. The first half ended with the Iowa State five leading 12 to 7.

From the spectators' standpoint the game was listless and free from fast work. Coach Harter Walter did not start his entire varsity five, but sent R. W. Miller '21 and R. G. Miller '21 on the floor in their first varsity game. They were declared eligible only this week. H. L. Shepard '21 was sent into the game with seven minutes left to play and succeeded in making four baskets from the floor. Both teams resorted to the offensive style of play, but Drake made only two baskets from the floor. The work of Capt. Alexander Lamar '21 and H. E. Ebert '21 featured the Drake defense. The summary:

IOWA STATE DRAKE

William, Shepard, R. G. Ebert	10
W. Miller, R. G. Miller, R. Payson	10
Levens, C. C. McKinley	10
White, Robinson, R. G. Ebert	10
R. G. Miller, R. G. Ebert, R. Payson	10
Score—Iowa State College 24, Drake University 11. Goals from floor—Shepard 4, Levens 2, R. W. Miller, William, C. C. McKinley, R. G. Ebert for Iowa State; Ted Payson 7, for Drake. Referee—H. G. Hedges. Time—20-minute halves.	

WASHINGTON AND OREGON DIVIDE

Second of Northwestern Conference Championship Basketball Games Requires Overtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—The University of Oregon and Washington State College met in a two-game basketball series in the Northwestern Conference championship game Monday and Tuesday nights of this week and the result was an even break, Oregon winning the first one by a score of 29 to 23 and Washington State taking the second, 36 to 25.

Both games were hard fought. The second one was especially so as it required an overtime period of five minutes to break a tie score. Both teams played fast, hard basketball. Eugene Durno '21 of the Oregon team was the star. Fouls played a prominent part in the games, Washington State being given two points in the second game for personal fouls and these points were enough to give them the victory. The summaries:

FIRST GAME

OREGON	29	WASHINGTON STATE	23
Jacobberger, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10	Durno, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10
Durno, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10	Jacobberger, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10
Score—Oregon 29, Washington State 23. Goals from floor—Durno 2, Lind 2, Chapman, Brandon for Oregon; Holman 3, Rocky 2, Melvor 2 for Washington State. Goals from foul—Durno 7 for Oregon; Melvor 4 for Washington State. Referee—G. A. Anderson.			

SECOND GAME

WASHINGTON STATE	36	OREGON	25
Rocky, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10	Chapman, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10
Holman, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10	Jacobberger, H. G. Ebert, Kotula	10
Score—Washington State College 36, University of Oregon 25. Goals from floor—Holman 3, Rocky 2, Melvor 2, Kotula 2 for Washington State; Durno 6, Lind 4, Chapman 2, Jacobberger, Brandon for Oregon. Goals from foul—Melvor 7 for Washington State; Durno 7 for Oregon. Referee—G. A. Anderson.			

BELFAST CELTIC STILL IN LEAD

Win Over Belfast United Gives Them One-Point Margin Over Linfield and Glentoran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Northern News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast Celtic suffered their first defeat in the Belfast Cup competition during the last week in December, Glentoran checking their hitherto successful career. However, they made up for this on Dec. 28, by beating Belfast United 3 goals to 1, so coming to the head of the competition table once more. The Celtic have 12 points to their credit as a result of eight matches, while Linfield and Glentoran are each one behind the leaders. These two clubs met at the Oval on the 28th, and with Glentoran strengthened by the inclusion of Lawrence (the goalkeeper of Newcastle United), Crone (Glasgow Celtic), and Chambers (Liverpool), they won comfortably by 2 to 1. The Distillery team could only draw with Cliftonville two goals each. A combined team from Bohemians and Shelbourne played the rest of the league in Dublin on the same date as the above matches. The Rest won by 3 to 2, scoring twice in the last 10 minutes.

COACH EVANS HAS A STRONG SQUAD

Leland Stanford Junior University Basketball Team Is Expected to Show Up Finely in Series With California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California.—With the opening game of the series of the University of California little more than two weeks away, interest in athletics at Leland Stanford Junior University is centering on the varsity basketball squad. As in former years, a series of three games will be played between the colleges, the first to take place at Berkeley Feb. 15. The second meeting of the quintets will be at Stanford, March 1, with the final game two days later at the Blue and Gold Gymnasium.

Hopes for a victory over the University of California are running high at Stanford, due to the return to college of several veteran players following their release from the service, as well as to the acquisition of M. C. Evans, who will coach Cardinal sports during the coming season. Evans, while in charge of athletics at the University of Colorado during the past three years, won for himself a fine reputation throughout the West, by invariably turning out quintets remarkable for brilliant team work.

In the three weeks that he has been coaching the squad, Evans has developed a high degree of teamwork among the men, together with an aggressiveness that augurs well for the Cardinal. The squad contains an unusual number of veteran players. Competition for the forward positions is especially keen, at least five of the contestants having had experience on past Stanford teams. Everts Moulton '20, one of the stars of the 1918 basketball team, has returned to college and appears certain of a place at forward, with R. F. Belouze '19, Alfred Johansson '19, J. W. Bucklin Jr. '20, W. K. Eagan '20, and W. K. Hood '20, other experienced men fighting for the remaining position.

At center, C. E. Richter '19, a veteran rugby and basketball player, is proving a tower of strength in practice, and with his weight and height seems sure of the position. At the guard positions, the Cardinal also has a wealth of material to choose from, with three of last year's varsity back, J. K. Lilly '19, C. C. Crosby '19, and F. W. Williamson '19.

An indication of the strength of the Stanford five was shown in their opening game against Santa Clara, which they won with little difficulty, 45 to 7.

Dates for the annual baseball and track competitions between Stanford and the University of California have also been announced. The opening contest of the three-game baseball series will be held April 26 at Stanford, the second game May 3, at Berkeley, with the final clash scheduled for May 10 on the Stanford diamond. The track meet will be held at Berkeley, May 3. A Stanford-California freshman track meet will be held April 19, while a baseball series between the first year men is also scheduled for April.

DEAL GETS TITLE GOLF TOURNEY

Awarded New Jersey State Championship Competition—Date for July 17, 18 and 19

NEW YORK, New York.—The championship golf tournament of the New Jersey State Golf Association is to be held at Deal, July 17, 18 and 19, according to a decision reached at the recent annual meeting of delegates of clubs belonging to the association held at the Princeton Club. J. E. Kelley, representing Deal, stated that his club preferred a July tournament rather than one in June, explaining that there would hardly be time to complete improvements planned before the later date.

Incidentally, this time is the same as that taken by the Westchester County Golf Association tournament, which will probably be held at Apawamis.

After having served two terms as president, Nathan Schroeder was elected for a third time, and he in turn decided to keep his whole executive committee, including E. P. Holden Jr., secretary-treasurer; C. P. Eddy, J. E. Kelley, F. C. Reynolds, F. H. Thomas and William Watson. Schroeder also said that he intended to add at least two more members to his list, as he believed the association should do more than hold a single tournament each year. He is in favor of a junior event, as well as sectional competitions for clubs in the northern and southern parts of New Jersey.

When Oswald Kirby won the New Jersey title for the third time in 1916, the Englewood Country Club became permanent possessor of the championship cup. This was the second time the trophy had been won outright, as the Montclair Golf Club early in the history of the organization took the first cup. In 1917 a new championship bowl was purchased and this is in the custody of the executive committee.

Delegates present at the annual meeting included F. H. Thomas of Morris County; L. P. Bayard Jr. of Hudson County; W. M. Reade, Upper Merion; E. P. Holden Jr., Madison; Nathan Schroeder, Englewood; T. T. Berdan, Shackamaxon; F. B. Barrett, Hollywood; and J. E. Kelley, Deal.

BASKETBALL IS A MAJOR SPORT

Haverford College Decides to Give a Full "H" to the Members of This Varsity Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HAVERFORD, Pennsylvania.—Basketball is now one of the major sports at Haverford College and ranks with football, baseball and soccer. So the college athletic authorities decreed in a joint alumni-student meeting when it was decided that three of the coveted "H"s would be awarded as a maximum for the first year.

With this impetus, basketball has taken a real hold at Haverford and Manager Graves has already scheduled three games: Feb. 8, Delaware College at Newark, Delaware; Feb. 22, Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania; and March 8, Ursinus College at Haverford. Games are also pending which will be made valuable football assets by Coach A. A. Stagg in the future. One of the principal troubles with these men in the recent season was that they were all new to the game, and Coach Stagg had to throw them together, unskilled, into a squad, from which he had to mold some sort of a team, on short notice, no matter how imperfect, so that the Maroon could play out its schedule.

The fact is that none of the players on the 1918 football squad are to leave the university by graduation before December of next year. Added to this is the expected return to the university athletics of nine football men who were in army and navy service camps in various states during the recent gridiron season. Among this roster of nine are players from the Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School's unbeaten eleven; from Cleveland Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, which broke University of Pittsburgh's three years of uninterrupted football triumph; and from Camp MacArthur, where seven of the Chicago athletes reported for orders one Monday last October, and by Saturday of the same week had succeeded in placing five of six of their number on the MacArthur team.

Further additions to this prepossessing outfit of seasoned football men will come, in all likelihood, from Maroon players who quit college at the end of the college term last June, or even in the spring of 1918, to enlist in branches of service which scattered them from training camps on the Pacific Coast to Europe. How many such athletes will be back is not known, but the students who follow the game already are thinking with a kindling interest of what will happen to Chicago's football prospects of next fall, in case the rosy prospects are carried out by the return of C. G. Higgins '19, fullback of the 1917 team; Eugene Rouse '20, halfback of the 1917 team; S. D. Isaly '22, guard of the 1917 freshman team, and S. W. Cochrane '20, tackle, 1917.

Higgins and Rouse are both young fellows interested in completing their schooling and their immediate return to the campus is foreseen, once their unit is mustered out. Isaly began the 1918 season on the squad, but was unfortunately compelled to withdraw after he had a place in the rush line "cinched." Cochrane enlisted.

Two backfield men who made themselves conspicuous on the Chicago Naval Reserve eleven were Chicago youths. They are Gale Blocki '20, quarterback, and J. F. Bryan '21, halfback. Both were regulars on the Bluejacket eleven and are to be back next fall.

On the Cleveland Naval Reserve eleven, playing a steady, hard game which won him mention, was W. C. Gorgas, center on the Chicago team of 1917. Whether Gorgas is going to be mustered out of the navy is not known. Gorgas would like a taste of real sea duty before he resumes scholastic work, his friends say.

The seven Maroon players who were assigned from the Chicago station officers' training camp to Camp MacArthur were picked men. Three of the seven are regarded as "star" football players. The other four are skilled players also. The three stars are R. M. Cole '22, quarterback; H. O. Crisler '22, halfback, but an end on the 1917 freshman team; and D. S. Macdonald '20, tackle on the 1917 varsity. The other four are G. H. Festby, quarterback candidate; B. E. Hutchinson '20, halfback candidate, and member of the varsity squad in the start of the 1917 season; E. A. Dygert, a halfback, and P. S. Hinkle '20, end.

There were no spectacular stars on Chicago's eleven of 1918, and a majority were indifferent players, or even worse, but when added to the list of men of proved ability who will be returning to the Maroon squad next autumn, the 1918 outfit probably will be called for enough individual weight, dash, speed and skill to round out a highly imposing eleven for the start of the 1919 season.

Following is a list of the 1918 squad men who got into action in parts of two games or more, and whose unfinished schooling by next June leads to the assumption they will be back next autumn.

Ends—R. T. Halladay '22, D. P. Bradley '21, J. J. Schwab '22.

Tackles—Wilson Stegeman '21, C. E. McGuire '22.

Guards—H. W. Swenson '22, M. C. McCutcheon '22, R. L. Miller '22, D. D. Gray '20, R. K. Newhall '21, Harris.

Center—J. C. Reber '20.

Quarterback—A. A. Stagg Jr. '21, H. D. Eubank '21, Tays, McComb.

Halfbacks—J. P. Neff '22, F. M. Elton '20, A. B. Sears '20, A. H. Wetzelien '21.

Fullback—R. N. Hernes '21.

Reber may be graduated before next autumn. He is the only one on the list who may be lost by graduation.

In case Gorgas returns to the team, however, Reber would lose the position at center anyway. Coach Stagg probably then would use him at guard.

CHICAGO LOOKS FOR FINE TEAM

If All Prospective Candidates Report Next Fall Coach A. A. Stagg Should Turn Out a Strong Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—If all the football men who are regarded in the Maroon camp as prospects for the 1919 Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association eleven turn out, no one can see who will stop the Maroon next autumn from flying triumphant over the "Big Ten" world. The outlook is exactly the opposite from that of the start of the past season.

The 1918 varsity eleven gave rudimentary training to a squad of football men who can be made valuable football assets by Coach A. A. Stagg in the future. One of the principal troubles with these men in the recent season was that they were all new to the game, and Coach Stagg had to throw them together, unskilled, into a squad, from which he had to mold some sort of a team, on short notice, no matter how imperfect, so that the Maroon could play out its schedule.

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CHAMPION WINS BILLIARD GAME

F. A. Unger Shows Up Strongly in Class C Amateur Championship Tournament, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—F. A. Unger, the present title holder, and C. J. Steinbugler were the winners of the two games played in the amateur Class C 18.2 ball-line billiard championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, Tuesday. It was the second straight victory for the champion and the first in two starts for Steinbugler.

Unger gave a fine exhibition of billiard playing and gives every indication of being successful in defending his title. He met J. R. Langdon and won from him by a score of 150 to 50. The winner had the fine average of five and turned in a high run of 33, which is easily the best of the tournament to date. He had only seven scoreless innings and ran up to double figures five times. Langdon had a high run of 11.

Steinbugler won his game from Gus Gardner by a score of 150 to 118. He showed up stronger than in his opening game with J. A. Neustadt, although his playing was not in the same class with Unger's. He averaged 3 12-46 and turned in a high run of 19, while Gardner averaged 234-36 and had a high run of 29. The matches by innings follow:

F. A. Unger—1 11 24 11 0 5 5 0 6 1 0 10 14 17 1 0 16 39 9 9 6 1 5 4 14—150. Average—5. High run—33.

J. R. Langdon—0 0 0 2 6 5 0 0 3 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 6 0 1 1 0 3 0 2 3 0—50. Average—1.20-30. High run—11.

C. J. Steinbugler—10 5 3 3 19 0 1 2 3 15 1 0 3 10 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 13 0 0 0 5 15 1 0 0 9 9 0 1 1 1 2 3 12 1 0 1 5—150. Average—3 12-46. High run—19.

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PERMANENT AERO CORPS ADVOCATED

Many Canadian Airmen Seeking Careers Connected With Commercial Development of Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—There are thousands of Canadian airmen now overseas who do not want to give up flying as a career, and they and their friends hope that daily or twice-daily trips between Montreal and Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, and other Canadian and United States cities, may become a realization of the next few years. At least one wealthy Canadian has ordered an aero-car, and others may be expected to take similar steps. Individuals in Montreal may within the next few years have summer homes in the Laurentians, or a hundred or more miles up or down the St. Lawrence River, and fly to or from their businesses almost every morning and night. There are no mechanical difficulties in the way, for the present type of airplane or flying boat could make the journey quite easily, at a speed of about 100 miles per hour, wherever there is a river or lake available at each terminus.

At Hayford, 12 miles north of Oxford, England, are situated the two initial squadrons of the Canadian Air Force. Many of Canada's famous flyers are hoping that these squadrons may be the beginning of a small but permanent Canadian flying corps. Their ideas are not bounded merely by the military needs of the future in the air. They are keen on flying, not fighting. They are awake to the civil and commercial possibilities. Postal services, forest ranging, passenger and express machines, are all talked of with a score of other prospects. And because they realize that the government will of necessity have some control over flying, a competent Canadian air force, they point out, would be the best base to start from, no matter what course or what policy might be developed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colishaw, H. S. O., etc., of Nanaimo, British Columbia, one of Canada's famous aces, has expressed his intention of endeavoring to interest the Dominion authorities in such a scheme. If this proves impossible, he has declared that he will return to England, to there follow flying as a career. Scores of other Canadian officers have already applied to the imperial authorities for permanent commissions, either as flying or administrative officers, in the Royal Air Force. Most of these men would prefer to have their services retained in Canada, where there is scope for them in their own country.

Two Canadian officers in the Royal Air Force, one a pilot and the other an observer, sons of a former Premier in Saskatchewan, are planning, on their return to become Canada's first aerial surveyors. They hope to start with two or three machines, of the Aero or Bristol type, and commence business in the West, offering to deliver photographs of any tract of land large or small. Aerial forest patrol, it is contended, should be installed in almost every province, and experts assert that millions of dollars worth of forests could thus be saved. Suitable landing places would of course have to be cleared.

If Canada does not provide a sufficient outlet for the trained and adventurous men who do not want to give up flying, many are likely to take service in other countries. Italy already has taken several of these young airmen, while the government of England has provided \$1000 a year for five years to eight pilots, including two Canadians.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

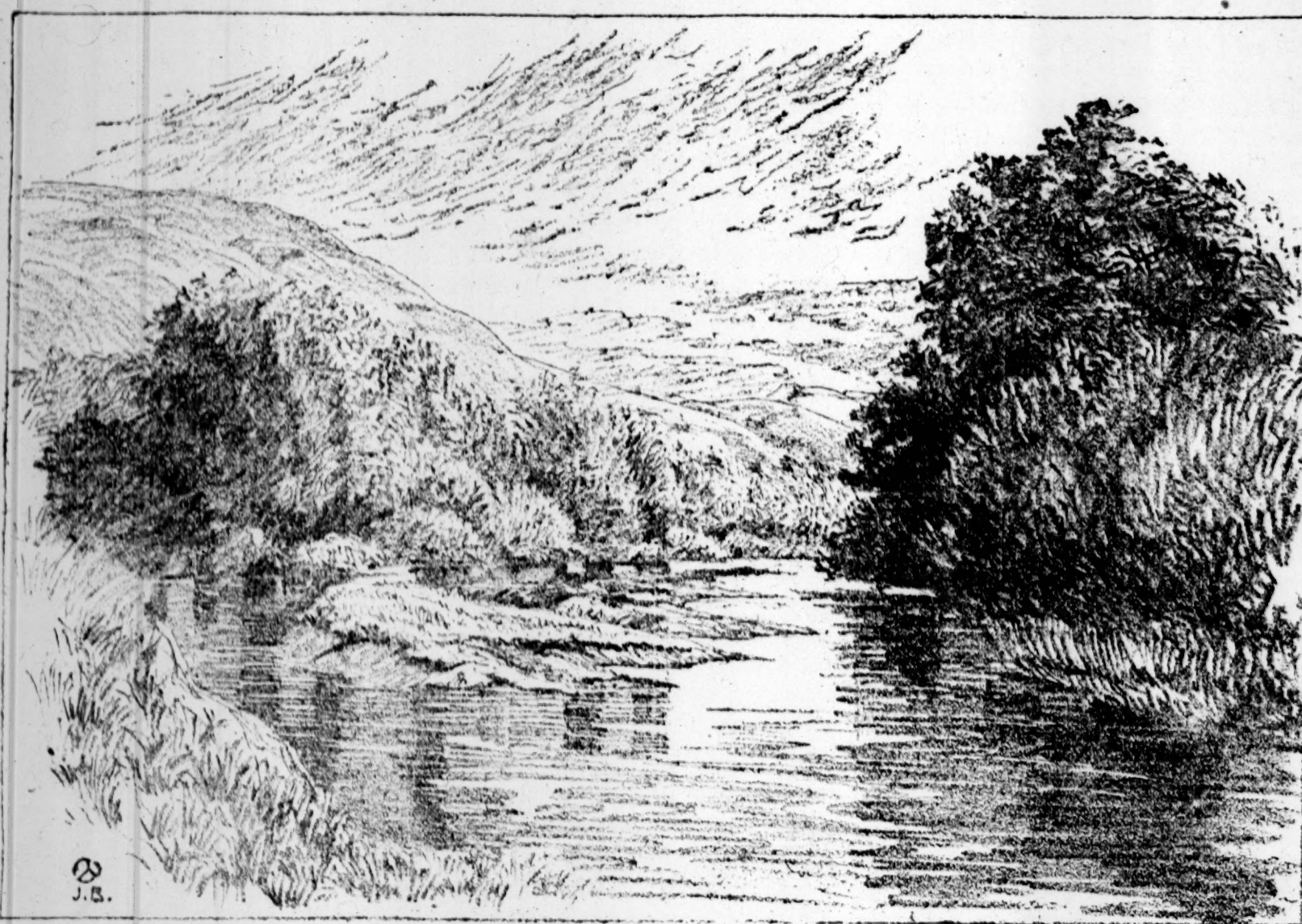
MONTREAL, Quebec.—An optimistic view of general conditions in the western provinces of Canada was expressed by Mr. D. C. Coleman of Winnipeg, Manitoba, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, who has just visited the headquarters of his company in Montreal. "I do not believe there will be any serious unemployment," said Mr. Coleman. "Many things are behind, including building, and in several centers the people are unable, at the moment, to obtain accommodation." Mr. Coleman said that, of course, the great need of the West was population to settle on the lands. No great immigration was to be expected for possibly a year. No doubt, he said, the Dominion Government would devise a plan by which Canada would select her immigrants, rather than have them coming in without close scrutiny as to their desirability.

He did not expect a great number of the returned soldiers would go on the land. "Those who have been accustomed to the land will find their way to it," he said, "but those who do not know anything about farming will find their way to the towns and cities." On the other hand, the aliens who had been on the land when the war broke out, and who went to work in the cities and towns, taking the places of the men who went to the front, would be displaced by those same men when they returned, and the aliens would have to go back to the land.

CITY MANAGER ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Charles F. Gray, Mayor, advocated the city manager form of government in an address before the Jovian League. He said that the city manager might be added to the existing committee system. The Board of Control, he said, was eliminated before any alternative was suggested upon the basis that the outgoing men of the system in disregard should have no say in the plan of government to be substituted for themselves.



The Umatilla River at Pendleton, Oregon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE FLOWS THE UMATILLA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

At Pendleton, Oregon, at the east end of the town, is a high bridge. From this one looks down upon the Umatilla River, named for an Indian tribe famous in past days, now united on a common reserve with the Cayuse and Walla-Walla people. There was also a habit of west coast water sports, but of the same name, not much to look at, but comfortable to travel on, with a social captain and purser, in the coastwise trade between upper coast ports and San Francisco. Like many another place name in Oregon, Umatilla comes pleasantly from the tongue. Its very sound is full of memory of the days of exploration and discovery, pioneer and settlement from Lewis and Clark onward through the empire of the great fur and trading companies to the later time of mining, lumber, fisheries, cattle, wheat and fruit culture.

Pendleton, halfway on the hundred and fifty mile course of the Umatilla Mountains to the Columbia River, has long been best known to the present-day traveler as the place where the annual centennial there of what there is left in the Northwest of the craft of the cowboy with all the incidents of the round-up. These meetings of cattlemen have become famous for keeping alive the old range tradition of mastery in horsemanship and dexterity and speed in cutting out, roping and tying, not to mention other points of a cowboy's work. In these contests some remarkable time records are made, coupled with a degree of resource and skill in both horse and rider justifying the cowboy's pride in his calling.

The "round-up," however, is but an incident of the year in Pendleton. The crispness of the winter yields to the green softness of the spring, in which amid the young grass one may discover the shooting stars, the green stalks and the painted ladies. After the fullness of summer comes again the aureate glow of fall. Still between its willow-lined banks, beneath the now-golden hills upon whose leeward slopes and tablelands the ripe wheat is carried and threshed and on whose sage-fringed pastures the cattle feed, the blue stars of the centennial spotting the autumnal gold of the grass upon its lofts, making the quiet melody of little rivers, in sight rejecting the eye, in name and sound grateful to the ear, the Umatilla flows.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRITISH GUIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of a report from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in British Guiana, referring to the general trade of that possession, he makes the following remarks concerning the trade with Canada: "In 1912, the year before the reciprocity agreement went into effect, the total value of the imports from Canada was \$539,412, and the following year rose to \$622,928. Since then, due largely to the trade agreement, a consistent improvement has taken place in the value of the imports, which now stand at \$1,113,199. Some of this increase is due probably to the war, which has enhanced prices.

"In nearly all the items given in the list hereunder of imports from Canada, both quantities and values have increased, except in the following articles, in which the declines are only temporary. Rice, brooms, and brushes, oil meal and cakes, cordage, canned fish and flour. No doubt, the trade with Canada is in a satisfactory condition at the present time, and may be expected to grow larger each year. It is to be hoped when times are normal, that Canadian manufacturers will take the trade of British Guiana and

WHERE FLOWS THE UMATILLA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

the West Indies into more serious consideration, and send down proper representatives to learn more about their requirements. Canadian trade has grown up to the present without this aid, and may be attributed to the local West Indian firms who have themselves obtained Canadian agencies, and are pushing Canadian goods. "The import of flour was less in 1917 than any year of the decade, amounting to only 142,877 bags, rather under the lowest point of consumption, which is placed at 12,000 per month. In recent years the requirements of the colony were about 15,000 bags per month. Though the quantity of flour imported was less than in any other year, the value was greater. Of the 142,877 bags imported, 103,449 bags came from Canada under the preference and 39,028 from the United States. The duty on Canadian flour is 90 cents per bag and under the general tariff \$1.15. The statistics show that with some fluctuation there has been a steady decline in the consumption of flour per head in the last 10 years. At that time the consumption was 62 of a bag, equal to about 120 pounds of flour per person, and has now fallen to 45 per cent, or a little over 85 pounds.

Since the war there has been a falling off in the total quantity of dried and smoked fish imported, and last year less than in any year of the decade, though the value was highest. There has been also a falling off of about 20 per cent in the total quantity of pickled fish imported. For many years Canada supplied on an average about 85 per cent of the dried fish, but this percentage has not been maintained and has dropped to about 75 per cent. The duty on smoked and dried fish per hundredweight is 50 cents preferential and 55 cents general. As stated above, it is shown that the consumption of smoked and dried fish per capita was, in 1908, decimal 16 of a hundredweight and in 1917, decimal 11.

PROFESSOR TAFT ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PEMBROKE, Ontario.—Prof. W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, addressed a large audience here recently, dealing with the subject of the League of Nations, which he strongly advocated, the title of the address being "Clinging the Results of the War." In the course of his remarks, Professor Taft said that the four years of war had called for from Canadians heroic virtues and had given them a sense of nationality and independence. In the certain expansion of Canada there would be no jealousy on the part of the United States. "You cannot be too great for us," he declared.

On the subject of the League of Nations, the speaker said the purpose set out in President Wilson's 14 points could not be accomplished without a League of Nations of the five great powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. These allied powers would clinch the purpose of the war. As to the German colonies, that country had forfeited the right to retain them. It would not be wise to give them to England and expose that country to the charge of selfishness in the prosecution of the war. She had all she could do with her own colonies. A court and a council of conciliation would be essential, and there would have to be an agreement for a combined force in the background to suppress the possibility of a general conflagration. Minor nations would have to realize the wisdom of obeying the findings of the court and the recommendations of the council of conciliation. The five great powers would be the charter members of the League of Nations and they would decide the conditions on which the other nations could enter the league, and provision would have to be made so that the smaller nations would receive protection and justice.

EQUALIZATION OF LAND ASSESSMENT

Wild Land Tax Commissioner Has Completed a Revaluation in Province of Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Important work has been done by the wild lands tax commissioner in equalizing assessment values of agricultural lands in Saskatchewan. For some time past the inequality in the scale of assessment as between the rural municipalities has been fully realized, but as long as no provincial taxes were levied upon assessable values of the lands in these municipalities no particular injustice resulted from the inequality of the assessment.

With the passing of the Wild Land Tax Act and the Public Revenue Act, under which certain taxes were collected by the provincial government, it became necessary to make some equalization of the general assessment throughout the Province in order that in all rural municipalities an equitable share of the taxes should be collected. Power was therefore given to the wild land tax commissioner to make a general survey of taxation values in the rural municipalities, and inspectors have been engaged on this work for nearly a year.

Striking instances of inequalities were found in the assessed value of lands as between neighboring municipalities. The general scale of assessment in the great majority of municipalities has not been raised with the increase in the value of the land. In one case land recently sold at a sale of school lands for \$54 an acre, yet the highest assessment of land in that municipality was \$20 an acre. As a rule the tendency has been to assess the poorer lands fairly high, while the better lands are almost invariably assessed at much less than their actual value.

Statistics compiled by the commissioner show that the highest assessed land in the Province is \$125 an acre and the lowest \$1.25 an acre; the highest average rate of assessment in any rural municipality is \$33.52 an acre, lowest \$5.46 an acre; average assessment per acre in all municipalities, \$14.35 an acre.

The necessary alterations in the scale of assessment in the different municipalities have been arrived at and instructions have been issued to the assessors to put these alterations into effect for the year 1919. The values decided upon by the wild land tax commissioner as equitable assessment figures for the purpose of levying the provincial tax, it is provided in the act, shall also be the values for the assessment of land for all general municipal purposes. This means that assessment values throughout the rural Saskatchewan will be controlled very largely by the provincial government, through the commissioner, who is in a position to determine relative values throughout the Province.

VALUABLE WAR WORK OF DOMINION POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—It is well known that the Dominion police, of which force Sir Percy Sherwood has recently resigned the post of chief commissioner, performed valuable service to the Allies during the war in protecting the Canadian force while proceeding overland to the scene of operations overseas. Many plots were unearthed, having for their object the blowing up of bridges, ammunition works and supply depots, and other similar services were performed. On the eve of his retirement from the office, which he had held for many years, Sir Percy Sherwood addressed a letter to the chiefs of police throughout Canada

from which the following extract is taken:

"I wish to extend to yourself and every member of your department my most sincere thanks for the devoted and energetic cooperation given to representatives of my department and myself during the years that I have had the honor and privilege of being the chief executive of the Dominion police, and more especially for the unselfish assistance afforded during the strenuous days of terrible struggle which, thank God, have been brought to such a gratifying conclusion. During those trying years of suspense when night and right were struggling violently for ascendancy, and the world's freedom was in the balance, you gave to your country and Empire loyal and gratuitous service for which every right-thinking citizen must feel deeply grateful.

While much of the work of the police must still remain secret, some of the services rendered to the country are public property. On Feb. 2, 1915, an attempt was made by a former German officer who was hired by the German Embassy in New York to blow up a bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway and so wreck a troop train, but the structure was only slightly damaged. Werner Horn, the hireling in question, was captured and sent to a state prison. A few months later in the same year, two Germans were arrested at Port Arthur, Ontario, while trying to obtain information in regard to railway bridges and were each sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. These men were hired by one Albert Katschmidt of Detroit, Michigan, who was also responsible for a plot to blow up a clothing factory at Walkerville, Ontario, and the armory at Kingston in the same Province. Some material damage was done in each instance and the German perpetrators of the outrages were sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary, one of them receiving a life sentence. The Dominion police have also rendered valuable service in the rounding-up of enemy aliens in the early days of the war, thereby preventing them from leaving the country and joining the armies of their respective nationalities.

TAXATION IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The City Council supported the stand taken by Mayor Gray at a recent meeting, when he protested against alleged unequalized assessment of the Province, and discrimination against the city of Winnipeg, by the Manitoba Government in the matter of taxation. A public meeting of all citizens interested has been called for the discussion of the matter. The Mayor asked the council to suspend or postpone giving its approval to the payment to the provincial government of the sum of \$676,000, approved by the Civic Finance Committee, until the question of its justice or legality had been more closely examined. "After the close study of taxation in this city, I have come to the conclusion that Winnipeg is bearing more than its share of provincial taxation," declared the Mayor. "In 1914, Winnipeg paid in taxes to the provincial government, \$55,750, and the burden has steadily increased ever since, until, in 1918, the total of provincial levies upon this city amounted to \$676,032."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Figures for the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, show that immigration from the United States in 1918 made a sharp decline compared with 1917. In the former year 21,218 persons crossed the border from the states, with \$3,900,000 in cash, and effects to the value of \$2,000,000. In 1917 there were 35,281 listed as having come to Canada from the United States, with \$5,100,000 in cash and \$1,800,000 in effects.

ELECTION AWAITS SOLDIERS' RETURN

Canadian Cabinet Minister Says Government Unanimously Opposes Early Resort to Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. J. A. Calder, Federal Minister of Immigration and Colonization, speaking before the Canadian Club here on the government's repatriation policy, denied reports of dissension at Ottawa and said that the union government is taking up the new task as wholeheartedly as it took up the old. "We realize that we have a tremendous job on our hands," he declared, "and I can tell you that there is not a single member of that government who does not believe it would be wrong to force an election on our people during the next few months.

"The immediate problems which this nation has to face are," he continued, "too important to play politics just now, so far as the government is concerned, and there is not the slightest tendency in that direction at this time. We hope to continue till our men are home, that is, so far as Parliament will permit us. In my judgment there should be no election in this country until our soldiers are back.

"As a result of this war," he continued, "our people are thinking in a different way today than they did four years ago. Our people have at last awakened to the idea that they must take an interest in the public affairs of the country. There are some who think that all they have to do is to beat the big drum and their followers will line up. It cannot be done, and it won't be done. When the time comes, when the people of this country have an opportunity to decide as to the class of government they will have in this country, the people are going to use their heads.

"Many people wonder if anything in the nature of an upheaval is going to take place. We are going to get through these reconstruction conditions with a minimum of trouble, but you business men, however, must play your part in preventing Bolshevism growing and spreading.

As chairman of the repatriation and unemployment committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Calder said Canada had raised about 450,000 soldiers, and

250,000 were still overseas. There were also 2600 munition workers who went to England to help in the factories and there were 50,000 dependents of the soldiers to be brought home. Altogether there were now overseas 300,000 Canadians to be brought back to the Dominion. Shipping and railway facilities made it possible to bring only about 30,000 a month across the Atlantic.

"When the necessary legislation is put through as it will be shortly both in the Federal and Provincial legislatures, we will have placed upon the statute books of this country," Mr. Calder said, "a policy that will meet the situation, so far as soldiers' settlement is concerned. Instead of forcing our soldiers to go out on the fringes of our country, miles away from any railway line, the government has decided that the millions of acres of excellent land in the hands of speculators shall be made available for these returned men. Thousands upon thousands of soldiers who will go out upon this land will have a chance to succeed. The man who comes back untrained—the states owe a duty to that man and must take hold of him, retrain him for his place in the community. We have already retrained 3000 of these men and have placed them back in the civil life of Canada, and we must see that every last man has his opportunity to get back to civil life in conditions that we as a nation shall never be ashamed of."

LANGUAGE ISSUE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—So far as the provincial government is concerned, the language question in the schools of Saskatchewan is now disposed of by the passage of the bill to amend the School Act. This was the first piece of legislation taken up after the Legislature reassembled following the Christmas recess when the bill to amend the School Act was given its third reading. The language clause provides that English shall be the sole language of instruction in the public schools of the Province, and that no language other than English shall be taught during school hours, except that French may be used as the language of instruction for children up to and including grade one, but not beyond the first year of a child's attendance at school, and that French may be taught as a subject of study for one hour a day where the board of any district so decides.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Quaint Shop of Old Salem

Of course, when you have a copy of "The House of the Seven Gables" thrust at you in school, and the teacher demands that you read so many chapters before Monday, you are apt to find it rather a dull book. But not so if ever you take a journey to Salem, Massachusetts, and pay a visit to what is probably the identical house which Hawthorne had in mind when he wrote the story. He knew his Salem and particularly this old quarter of it well, and without too much effort you can fit the present house back into the scenes of Hawthorne's tale. The house has lately been restored by its owner, a Salem lady, who delighted in reestablishing all the old form and color of the place, just so far as she was able. She uncovered certain of the gables, which had disappeared when the house was altered; she studied the story and worked it all out most carefully in her refitting of the house. The result is delightful; the House of the Seven Gables is one of the best houses of its kind in the United States.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's cousin, Miss Ingersoll, used to live in this old house, at the end of a side street, almost on the spot where the street comes to an abrupt end at the blue waters of the bay. Inside, in the formal parlor, with its spinnet, its stiff cloth-covered furniture, its stiff footstools, "tiddles," and prim pictures, there is a narrow window seat where, one is assured, Hawthorne loved to linger and watch the tall ships go by. In those days, you must know, Salem was still an important port, and ships from all parts of the world were arriving with precious, sweet-smelling cargoes. But one could talk all day about the quaint and interesting Salem of those days that Hawthorne knew; to get back to the house itself.

Although the old Turner Street house, as it is sometimes called, because of John Turner built the oldest part of it, as long ago as the middle of the Seventeenth Century, possesses innumerable fascinating features, such as the garret, with Clifford's queer little room off at one side, behind one of the great timbers, the secret stair in the chimney, Phoebe's sunny, spacious, chintz-hung chamber, the chances are that you will never get farther than the shop, by which you enter. That is, you won't, if you find it as bewitching as I do. The little door is directly on the sidewalk and, as one lifts the latch and steps inside, the most remarkable of jangling bells sounds abruptly. Within it is the tiniest place imaginable, that is, for a shop. There is a diminutive counter, on which are ranged the popular post cards, numerous editions of "The House of the Seven Gables," the Salem Gibraltars, and the gingerbread animals, for which the place has long been famous. Opposite the counter is a tiny shop window, its several narrow shelves loaded with knickknacks, dolls' furniture, blue and white pitchers, samplers, sometimes small baskets and toys. It is precisely the sort of shop which the ladies of "Cranford" ought to have patronized. But instead of Miss Mattie, it was poor Miss Hepzibah who stood behind the counter here.

A pretty little lady, who sometimes keeps shop there nowadays, retold for me parts of the story which deal with Miss Hepzibah and her shop. The rest of the sight-seeing party had gone on over the house, but I knew it all by heart, and I chose to linger in this dear old shop, with its early Nineteenth Century flavor. I brought a rush-bottomed chair from the adjoining kitchen and, by sitting in it, I managed to get a little closer to the counter, along with the stool on which the modern shopkeeper sits to knit when no customers demand her attention. Then, while her white needles clicked soothingly, she talked.

"Why, don't you remember about Miss Hepzibah?" she reproved me, when I admitted my ignorance. "You must go right home, dearie, and read the book. She lived here alone for years, you know, and at last she felt that she must fix up this corner of the house as a little shop, so that she could earn some money for herself. She hated to do it—oh, so much! In the book you read how she started whenever the shop bell jingled; but, bravely, she would scurry through that little passage beside the chimney, leading from the dining room into the kitchen; and so she would come into the shop. There's a chapter which tells you all about her first day behind the counter, and about her first customer, too. He was a tiny boy, you know, and he held a penny clasped tightly in his little hand, to pay for the gingerbread Jim Crow. When Miss Hepzibah heard what he wanted, she handed him the spicy cookie at once, but she could not accept his penny in payment. 'No matter for the cent,' she told him. 'You are welcome to the Jim Crow.' So the puzzled little customer departed, blinking, without expressing his thanks to the impractical shopkeeper. But it was not many minutes later that Miss Hepzibah was again called into the shop, for the bell had rung once more, and there stood the same little urchin, this time demanding another Jim Crow and holding out the penny. Now Miss Hepzibah only sighed over the shocking appetite of small boys, gave him the cake and was quite willing to accept the pay for it. But she had a hard time at her shop-keeping. In the first place, she disliked taking money from the people of the neighborhood, for they had none too much of it to spare. Often she would give them what they wanted; but, after a while, she had to stop this, for her own money drawer remained annoyingly empty. Sometimes, too, she didn't have what people wanted, or

she would match their materials badly, when asked to supply spools of thread; she was always handing out needles instead of pins or pins instead of needles, and she wasn't very quick about her business either. For poor Miss Hepzibah had not been taught to do such a thing as to serve her neighbors' wants from behind her own counter. Let's hope she did not have to keep shop for long. Still, if the little place was as attractive as it is today, she must have had moments of pride in its quaintness and neatness; she must have liked that glimpse of sparkling water through the little leaded glass panes of the shop window. Do go down the street for a little way, then turn and look at the window from the outside; it is so sweet and mid-Victorian. Really, you must admit that no shop even of 'Cranford' could be sweeter."

I did admit it; and, too, I went off home with a copy of "The House of the Seven Gables" under my arm, anticipating a long and pleasant evening reading in front of the fire. Why don't you try it, too?

The Forest King

The strip of woodland, opposite their home, made an ideal playground for Esther and her brother, Frank, and here they spent many happy hours. With Esther's help, Frank had built a playhouse, and in this they put the many strange and curious things they found in their rambles. This day they had played hard all the morning and were quite ready for their nice lunch of bread and butter, luscious raspberries, and cool milk which Mother had brought out to them. When this was finished, Frank proposed that they go a little farther into the woods, where the shade was deeper, and Esther, who generally followed Frank's lead, gladly assented.

"I am going to sit here for a while," said Esther, stopping as they came to a big oak and carefully putting down her doll which she had brought along. "Don't you want to, too?"

She had barely seated herself when she had the funniest feeling, as if she were all drawing up. She looked at Frank, who also had thrown himself on the ground; and, to her amazement, she saw that he was growing smaller with each passing moment.

"Oh, Frank!" she cried. "How funny you look! You are almost as little as a baby."

"As little as a baby?" exclaimed her brother. "I'd like to know what you call yourself! You're not any larger than your doll, Maybelle."

Esther glanced at her own hands and feet; and, sure enough, they were only about the size of her dolls. She jumped up quickly and found that, even by standing on her tiptoes, she was hardly as tall as Maybelle.

"Whatever are we going to do?" she asked, beginning to be quite alarmed.

"Do nothing," replied Frank. "I think it's fine. Now we can do lots of things we were always too big to do."

"But look at the trees," gasped Esther. "See how dreadfully tall they are! Why, the trunks are larger than our whole house."

"That's only because we are so small," said Frank. "But, say, we haven't stopped getting smaller; you're much smaller than Maybelle now."

"Oh, dear," cried Esther; "suppose we get so small we aren't anything!"

"You needn't be afraid of that," said a voice near them; "you'll stop pretty soon."

"But we're terribly small now," replied Frank.

"Oh, I don't know," answered the voice; "it seems to me it is very nice to be small. I should think you would be glad not to be such giants. Wait until I get out, and then I'll show you my new wings."

All this time, Esther and Frank had been trying to see what kind of a creature it was talking to them; and, when wings were mentioned, they both looked up quickly, expecting to find a bird.

"You are looking the wrong way," said the voice; "I am here in the ground, under this oak. If you brush away the leaves, you can see me."

They hurried to do this, but it took some time before the space was cleared, for the leaves now seemed large and heavy to move. When this was done, they discovered a queer little brown thing, working up through the ground.



"Catch on quickly! Sure, there's room"

the forest, must do that and obtain permission to stay. Have you done that?"

"No," answered Esther and Frank together; "we didn't know anything about it."

"That's bad, very bad. You had better come with me and hasten to do it. I'll lead the way and you follow as fast as you can; perhaps we can reach there before anyone reports your presence in the forest."

Esther and Frank looked very grave as they hurried after the moth. The "King of the Forest"! What else could that be but a lion, and if the lions which they had seen in the Zoo seemed large to them before, what would this King seem, now that they had become such tiny creatures. So the children held each other's hands very tightly, and wished they knew what the King was like. "Let's ask the moth," said Frank.

"Oh, he's very splendid," returned the moth, answering their inquiry. "I was much impressed by the visit I paid him last year, as a caterpillar. I remember he wore a beautiful black and orange suit."

Then the King was a tiger and not a lion, but that was equally bad. Still, the moth didn't appear in the least afraid, so perhaps there was no cause for their alarm.

By and by, the moth slackened its flight and finally stopped. "We are almost there," it said; "we will wait here until our audience is granted."

It settled down in the grass, and Frank and Esther crouched beside it. In a minute, two bumblebees appeared, making their way toward them.

"We wish to report our presence in the forest," said the moth, addressing them; "will you find out if the King can see us?"

The bumblebees bowed, turned themselves about and trudged away; and Esther wondered why they did not fly instead, when they could have covered the ground so much faster. In a short while they returned with the message that the King could see them at once.

The children were very glad of this, for while they dreaded their interview with the King, they wanted it over as quickly as possible. The bumblebees led the way, walking as before, the children followed, and over them flew the moth, very slowly and apparently very proud of its new wings. They had gone but a little way when they heard the sound of music.

"That is the King's orchestra," the bumblebees informed them; "it plays every day and evening."

That, indeed, was most reassuring, for a King that liked music could not be very fierce. When they came in sight of the orchestra, they were greatly surprised to find many of their old friends among the musicians. The first and second violins were the big reddish-brown beetles that used to fly into the rooms of a hot summer's night, attracted by the lamplight. They seemed immense fellows now, fully as large as the children. Each beetle carried two fiddles, and the edges of their wings served as bows. Besides the beetles were locusts, cicadas, coral-winged butterflies and tiny green peeper frogs, each playing its particular instrument, while several great bullfrogs served as the deep-toned bass violins. The children were so interested in watching them that they had completely forgotten all about their audience with the King, but the bumblebees reminded them that the King was waiting.

Esther quickly smoothed back her hair and made sure that her ribbon was in place; then, smiling bravely at Frank to reassure him, she slipped her hand into his and together they advanced. A thin, gauzy curtain was suddenly pulled aside and there they saw the King; not the big beast they had expected to see, but the loveliest of black and orange butterflies. He was seated on a gorgeous throne and, on either side of him, stood tall green caterpillars, waving above his head

huge fans made of the soft down of the milkweed, for all the world. Frank thought, like the pictures he had seen of Egyptian kings and their Nubian slaves. The King was as splendid as the moth had said. He was dressed in a black velvet suit, bordered with rows of bright yellow spots; he was adorned, like other kings, with a blue sash, while on each wing was pinned his principal medal or decoration, a red eye-spot, which had been handed down in his royal family for many generations.

He was most affable and talked to the children in the kindest of tones; and, what was the best thing, he already knew all about them, had even been in their playhouse, and to their astonishment they learned that it was at his command that they had become such tiny creatures. "I thought," he explained to them, "that you would get so much more pleasure out of the woods, if you could really know all the little creatures that inhabit it. I felt that the best way for you to do this was to go among them as tiny creatures like themselves." Then he went on to tell of all the delightful things he had planned for them. There was to be a spinning party, over at the spider's home, a midnight frolic, for which the lightning bugs would furnish the illumination; a trip in the air on a maple leaf; a journey downstream on a chestnut burr; and ever so many other wonderful and fascinating things. Esther was just thinking how they would enjoy them all, and wishing her doll had grown small like themselves, so she could have brought her along, when she heard some one calling her name very loudly, over and over; and there was Frank, standing over her, just as big as he ever was and saying:

"Esther! Esther! come on and play; the afternoon is nearly over."

Rabbits for Pets

There comes a time, in the lives of most boys, when they want to keep a few rabbits for pets. This has been so for a great many years, for rabbits have a history which runs back to the days of Confucius. There are more different kinds of rabbits than the average boy ever dreamed of. To visit a rabbit shop and pass by the long rows of hutches, filled with fancy specimens, is a revelation, for among them are found rabbits from Holland, Persia, England, the Himalayas and possibly from Japan, although Japanese rabbits are rare in America. Among the different colors will be blue, black, white, red, tan, gray, tortoise and what is called silverstone. There will be red-eyed rabbits, pink-eyed rabbits, blue-eyed rabbits and black-eyed rabbits. There will be Angoras, which look like little snowballs, having soft, silky hair from six to twelve inches long. There will be little Polish rabbits, weighing only a few pounds, and Flemish Giants, weighing 15 or 16 pounds.

Most curious of all will be the lop-eared rabbit, which was first known in England more than 100 years ago, and which has ears so long that they drag on the floor. If you should measure these ears from the tip of one to the tip of the other holding them out straight, you would be likely to find the distance at least two feet, while each ear would be six inches in width. There are also French lop-eared rabbits, but they are not so large, and their ears never assume so enormous proportions. These odd rabbits are not the best to choose for pets, because they require much attention.

The rabbits most commonly given to boys and girls in America are white, with pink eyes. They are often called Polish rabbits, but are very inferior specimens, even if they belong to that class at all. They are by no means the most satisfactory rabbits to keep, and are not to be recommended. A much better rabbit for

a pet is the little Dutch animal, which has a broad band of white around its body, just back of the ears and extending down to the front feet, as well as running over the nose and up between the ears. The ears themselves, and all the rear portion of the body, are either black, blue or tortoise spots; he was adorned, like other kings, with a blue sash, while on each wing was pinned his principal medal or decoration, a red eye-spot, which had been handed down in his royal family for many generations.

The Himalayan rabbit is quite as good a pet, and has come to be in favor among rabbit lovers in America, as it is across the water. Its markings are very peculiar, and cause it to be much admired. Its entire body is covered with fine, soft, white fur, but the feet and the ears are black or chocolate colored, and a dark patch covers the nose. Some care will be required to keep the Himalayan rabbit in good condition for its coat is easily soiled. But it makes such a handsome appearance that its owner takes pride in keeping its hutch clean and filled with straw or some other litter.

Perhaps the best known rabbit in the United States, at the present time is the Belgian hare. This is a larger animal than the Dutch or the Himalayan rabbit, but is not nearly so big as some other kinds, like the Flemish Giants, which are not recommended as pets for children. Whether Belgian hares actually came from Belgium, in the first place, nobody seems quite certain. They have been known in England for a long while, and great numbers were brought to America about twenty years ago. When properly marked, this is a very handsome rabbit, having a long, slender body, and a lean head with very bright, keen eyes. The color is what is termed Rufus red, which means a sort of mahogany tint. This red color should cover the feet, as well as the body. Many Belgian hares are poor specimens, because they have white feet, and any boy who wants rabbits to be proud of should make it a point not to be satisfied with any animals which have even one white foot. All along the back there should be many black hairs, producing an interesting and curious effect, which is called ticking. Around each ear should be a broad black band, which goes by the name of lacing. While Belgian hares may not make quite so strong an appeal to the eye of the beginner as the Dutch or the Himalayans, they are sure to wear well, the boy who keeps them finding himself increasing in admiration for them, the longer he owns them. These rabbits are unusually active, alert and wide-awake.

If you should look up the word hare in the dictionary, you probably would find that the description did not fit the so-called Belgian hare at all. The reason is that the Belgian is not really a hare, but is a true rabbit. The wrong name was given to it at the beginning, perhaps because in its general appearance it somewhat resembled the hare, but it is actually a true rabbit in spite of its name.

It isn't necessary to have elaborate quarters for rabbits. A dry goods box, with wire netting across the front, and a large door, so that it can easily be cleaned out, will make a satisfactory hutch.

The rabbits will live on a little oats, with some hay, but they like carrots and other vegetables, as well as green stuff from the garden for a change. They should have plenty of water, of course, and a little salt. It is always best to use a heavy dish on the floor for the water, or else to fasten a tin cup on the wall. Otherwise, the water will be quickly spilled, for rabbits have a playful way of overturning any light dish left in their hutches. Overfeeding is the one thing to be avoided when keeping rabbits, and it is important to clean out the hutches regularly, for rabbits are very cleanly creatures themselves, and like to be well taken care of.

Punging in New England

Dobbin hitched to the old green puns. Bill on the driver's seat. Jump in, children, let's be off. Down through the long Main Street. Who wants a ride? Hop on, hold tight! Runners gliding as smooth as silk. Over the ice and snow.

Jingle-jang goes the big cow bell; Hi, Bob! Want a ride? Catch on quickly! Sure, there's room; Plenty of room outside! See those boys on the corner there? They have a snowball ready. Duck your head—hold on—take care! Fire it back! Now, steady!

Cluck, old Dobbin! Shake your hoofs, Lickety-larrip, fly! Let's yell to the folks who stand and stare.

As we go flashing by. Aren't you sorry for boys and girls Who never see snow like this. Who can't go 'punging' after school, And don't know what they miss?

A Pageant of Dolls

Just before Christmas, a great Exhibition of Dolls was held in London, at Sunderland House, the home of the Duchess of Marlborough; and, as it was in aid of a public charity, a large number of well-known persons took an interest in it, dressed dolls for it and got others to do the same.

The show was full of surprises. It was a wonderful mixture of ancient and modern times, reminding you partly of a fancy dress ball, partly of a historical pageant; but, when you met doll soldiers, sailors and airmen belonging to the allied forces, and suddenly found yourself face to face with General Foch and General Haig, King George, Mr. Lloyd George and many other familiar faces, you had to rub your eyes and wake up to know that it really was 1918, after all.

There were dolls of every sort and kind, from rag dolls, with the quaint and most comical expressions, to wax statuettes, standing in glass cases. These last were the work of famous French sculptors and were really too beautiful and artistic to be called dolls. They were exquisite likenesses of the great military commanders. The faces were colored and the eyes and hair and whole expression were most lifelike. The uniforms were complete in every detail, down to the orders and badges. Between these and the rag dolls were many grades and varieties, and they were of all sizes, too.

There were dolls dressed as soldiers—British, Italian, etc.—marching along. There was a scene at the front of the so-called Belgian hare at all. The reason is that the Belgian is not really a hare, but is a true rabbit. The wrong name was given to it at the beginning, perhaps because in its general appearance it somewhat resembled the hare, but it is actually a true rabbit in spite of its name.

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at the back and, against this background, numbers of figures dressed in the most wonderful eastern costumes, in brilliant colors.

In another room there were groups of dolls arranged with appropriate scenery to represent various historical incidents. Henry VIII, meeting Francis I on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was a gorgeous scene. Another romantic picture was Blondeville, leaning against a tree and playing a mandolin outside the castle in which his master, Richard Cœur de Lion, was imprisoned. His horse was grazing near by and there was a background of ravine and rocks to complete the setting. Some other tableaux represented Sir Francis Drake meeting Elizabeth Sydenham, Henry V wooing Princess Catherine of France, and George Washington at Mount Vernon. Besides these there were a number of dolls dressed in the costumes of different countries and different periods. There were baby dolls, too; in fact, dolls to suit all tastes.

The Visit of the City Mouse to the Country Mouse

The Meeting

After breakfast, the old mother mouse shook the tablecloth out of the door, so that the birds might have the crumbs. It was a blue-and-white checkered linen cloth, hand woven. The birds were singing, the sun shining, bees beginning to hum among the flowers.

"A lovely day!" greeted a stranger mouse, who was at that moment passing. The old mother mouse let the tablecloth fall to the ground in her surprise, and something in the face of the stranger arrested her attention as she sprang to pick up the cloth.

"Allow me, Mother," she said. "What a beautiful cloth! Did you weave it?" Mother Mouse at last found words in which to say, "No, I did not, but my grandmother did."

"How do you dare to use it! You should keep it. It is valuable," said the stranger.

"Keep it!" scornfully repeated Mother Mouse. "What for?"

"For your grandchildren, of course." "My grandchildren only want new things—new things, fresh from the store, with the price tag still on them! I use the cloth because I love it. I am sure my grandmother was 'happy weaving that cloth.'"

"That is curious," said the stranger mouse. "Have you a loom still? Do you weave? Will you teach me how? I always wanted to know how. I did not know a loom had escaped the kindling pile!"

Old Mother Mouse smiled at the stranger's interest and beckoned her, saying, "Come inside, and I will show you." So, through the rambling old farmhouse they went, through the raftered kitchen with its wide fireplace in which the crane swung with its burden of big and little pots, and the baking oven which smelled just like a baker's.

"Oh, how I have wanted to see an old kitchen like this! My mother told me she lived, as a little girl, in just such a house as this, but I never saw one. She lived hereabouts. I do not know exactly where."

Old Mother Mouse's eyes twinkled, but she said nothing. They reached the long shed they called the loom room, wind in the corner, skaters, winders, swifts, carders, shuttles, bobbins, temples—everything with which to weave. And ten little mice children, swinging on the battens, astride the reed, playing on the treadles, riding in the warper!

"A splendid place!" cried the stranger mouse. "Do teach me to weave. Will you? Won't you? Please do! I am going to be here in the country for some time. I am tired of the city apartment life. When I heard the family talking of going into the country I packed my bag, slipped into a corner of the big trunk and came along, thinking of rolling fields and pine woods and perhaps finding a cousin I spoke of. But to learn to weave will be best of all. I'll come every day." And so, teasing and talking, the stranger went from the loom to the warper, examining the bobbins and shuttles, delighted beyond measure with it all.

The old mother mouse was pleased at the interest of the stranger, and at last consented to take her for a pupil. All this time those ten little mice were quiet as mice, standing in a row with open eyes and ears listening. But now ten squeaky voices shouted and hurrahed for the stranger, a real city mouse. They made a circle about her and danced and sang till the old mother mouse had to tell them to cease, that the stranger would not bear it; but the stranger seemed to enjoy it all. Best of all the mother mouse told the mice children to show the stranger anything she wanted to see, while she went to put the kettle on.

"You will stay and have a bite of luncheon with us, won't you? We do nothing but eat, it seems, while little mice children are growing."

"I will, indeed," the stranger replied. "To have lunch in that big kitchen will be a treat."

"Well, children, mice children one to ten, take her hat and her parasol and gloves and make her at home, and I will go and freshen up the fire." And then some of the mice children took her things and placed them carefully in a guest chamber, and others showed her how to twack the reed; others stood at eye level out of their little, bright eyes, all glad that such a nice stranger had come to see them. And the next time I'll tell you what a luncheon they had.

THE HOME FORUM

Returning to the Fields

When I was young, I was out of tune with the herd:
My only love was for the hills and mountains.
Unwitting I fell into the Web of the World's dust
And was not free until my thirtieth year.
The migrant bird longs for the old wood:
The fish in the tank for its native pool.
I had rescued from wildness a patch of the Southern Moor
And, still rustic, I returned to field and garden.
My ground covers no more than ten acres:
My thatched cottage has eight or nine rooms.
Elms and willows cluster by the eaves:
Peach and plum trees grow before the Hall.
Hazy, hazy the distant hamlets of men.
Steady the smoke of the half-deserted village.
A dog barks somewhere in the deep lanes.
A cock crows at the top of the mulberry tree.
At gate and courtyard—no murmur of the World's dust:
In the empty rooms—leisure and deep stillness.

Milestones of History

There are enterprises, military as well as civil, that sometimes check the current of events; give a new turn to human affairs, and transmit their consequences through ages. We see their importance in their results, and call them great, because great things follow. There have been battles which have fixed the fate of nations. These come down to us in history with a solid and permanent influence, not created by a display of glittering armor, the rush of adverse battalions, the sinking and rising of pennons, the flight, the pursuit, and the victory; but by their effect in advancing or retarding human knowledge, in overthrowing or establishing despotism, in extending or destroying human happiness. When the traveler pauses on the plains of Marathon, what are the emotions which strongly agitate his breast? Not, I imagine, that Greece's skill and Grecian valor were here most signally displayed; but that Greece herself was saved. It is because to this spot, and to the event which has rendered it immortal, he refers all the succeeding glories of the republic.—Daniel Webster.

Reversion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE word "reversion" is seldom heard in common speech, yet when used in connection with Christian Science it is a term full of metaphysical significance. Mary Baker Eddy employs the word with her invariable exactness in the following characteristic instances. On page 218 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she says, "The visible universe declares the invisible only by reversion, as error declares Truth." Again in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Are earth's pleasures, its ties and treasures, taken away from you? It is divine Love that doeth it, and saith, 'Ye have need of all these things.' A dancier besets thy path?—a spiritual behest, in reversion, awaits you."

Consulting the dictionary, we find that the word reversion is defined as a return to or toward some former state or condition, also as a turning back to the contrary or reverse. In law, it technically implies the returning of an estate to the original grantor or his heirs, and a "reversioner" is one entitled to an estate on reversion. Now, in the light of Christian Science, the spiritual estate conferred upon man by his heavenly Father can never really be forfeited. Mortals have, however, through their acceptance of the claim of what has been termed original sin, assented to the suppositional transfer of life, substance and intelligence from Spirit to matter, and from the standpoint of their belief man's true estate must be reclaimed by a process of reversion. The way in which this reversion is to be accomplished is clearly set forth in a sentence engraved upon the walls of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. It reads, "If sin makes sinners, Truth and Love alone can unmake them." (Science and Health, p. 276.) Here we have the scientific Principle upon which all true reversion must be based. Truth and Love, as understood and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, were proved nineteen hundred years ago to be the universal remedy for sin and sickness of every kind.

Christ Jesus is thus distinguished as the one man in the history of all time who most completely succeeded in reversing the evidence of the material senses and in establishing divine justice in the affairs of men. By right of precedence, therefore, Jesus is justly acknowledged as the "Way," and as the Apostle John truly declares, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." False theology has perverted this saying, in common with many other texts of Scripture, to signify a vicarious atonement, teaching that mankind need only believe in the name of Christ Jesus in order to be saved. Christian Science on the contrary makes it plain that every member of the human race both can and must, sooner or later, effect a complete putting off of his own human nature, and thus be born again in the manner exemplified by Christ Jesus.

In establishing man's true identity as the son of God, in Christian Science, the human demonstrator must never lose sight of the fact pointed out by Mrs. Eddy on pages 470-471 of Science and Health that "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are inseparable. In Science, and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." This being the case, it is apparent that the process of reversion is purely one of right knowing. Man, having been spiritual and perfect in the beginning, is so now, and always will be, in reality. The demonstration of this great fact is only possible on the basis of Christian Science, in the degree that mortals are truly willing to give up false pleasures, false appetites, and false beliefs, in favor of the spiritual joys and blessings that flow continually from the divine Mind.

The aim of the suppositional adversary, or to give it its modern name, mortal mind, is to pervert the truths of the divine Mind and counterfeit them materially. Then, if mortals are deceived by these counterfeits, it naturally follows that they are moved through the lusts of the flesh and the pride of life to covet them as material possessions and pleasures. Recognizing that all mortals, as such, are born under a sentence of death, the great Preacher of Israel sounded a warning note which has sent its reverberations down through the ages. "Remember now thy Creator," he exhorts, "in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." Begin now, that is to say, to understand the true nature of God, and to establish man's immortal birthright as the spiritual reversioner, or son of God.

The essential prerequisite of this divine inheritance is freedom from the lusts of the flesh, or in other words, emancipation from the carnal mind with its so-called law of sin and death. St. John, the Revelator, foresaw in prophetic vision the complete restoration of man's spiritual estate to them that had won the victory over the beast, when he said, "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son." Thus from beginning to end, the Bible is replete with promises of man's divine birthright, the only con-

dition of which is the rebirth of mortal man, the reversion from a false sense into the true understanding of Life as harmonious and eternal.

Christian Science shows mankind how to take the necessary human footsteps to effect this change of heart and nature. It shows how to conduct a spiritual campaign against the lusts of the flesh and how to silence and overcome the insistent demands of the mortal or carnal mind. The practice of Christian Science requires patience and perseverance, like all other really important achievements of life. But, unlike most other callings, it asks no special genius nor exceptional gifts other than the honest application of those higher qualities of good which are common to all mankind. The genius for spirituality, which all possess inherently, must be developed individually, like the talent in the parable, and thus be made to increase. This can and eventually must be done by every one who would claim man's divine birthright as the son of God.

Miss Wordsworth's Journal

Monday, August 27th—Lugano—Roused from sleep at a quarter before four o'clock, the moon brightly shining. At a quarter past four set off on foot to ascend Mount St. Salvador. Though so early, people were stirring in the streets; our walk was by the shore, round the fine bay—solemn yet cheerful in the morning twilight. At the beginning of the ascent, passed through gateways and sheds among picturesque old buildings with overhanging flat roofs—vines hanging from the walls with the wildest of brambles or the untrained woodbine. The ascent from the beginning is exceedingly steep and without intermission to the very summit. Vines sprouting from tree to tree, resting upon walls, or clinging to wooden poles, they creep up the steep sides of the hill, no boundary line between them and the wild growth of the mountain, with which, at last, they are blended till no trace of cultivation appears. The road is narrow. . . . It winds along the declivities of the rocks—and all the way, the views are beautiful. To begin with, looking backward to the town of Lugano, surrounded by villas among trees, a rich vale beyond the town, an ample tract bright with cultivation and fertility, scattered over with villages and spires—what could help pausing to look back on these enchanting scenes? Yet a still more interesting spectacle travels with us, at our side (but how far beneath us!) the Lake, winding at the base of the mountain, into which we looked from crazy forest precipices, apparently almost as steep as the walls of a castle, and a thousand times higher. . . .

Meanwhile, many a beautiful flower was plucked among the mossy stones. One, in particular, there was (since found wherever we have been in Italy). I helped Miss Barker to plant that same flower in her garden brought from Mr. Clarke's hot-house. In spite of all our efforts the sun was before-hand with us. We were two hours in ascending. W. and Mr. R., who had pushed on before, were one hour and forty minutes. When we stood on the crown of that glorious Mount, we seemed to have attained a spot which commanded pleasures equal to all that slight could give on this terrestrial world. We beheld the mountains of Simplicon—two brilliant shapes on a throne of clouds—Mont Blanc (as the guide told us) lifting his resplendent forehead above a vapory sea—and the Monte Rosa a bright pyramid, how high up in the sky! The vision did not burst upon us suddenly; but was revealed by slow degrees, while we felt so satisfied and delighted with what lay distinctly outspread around us, that we had hardly begun to look for objects less defined, in the far-distant horizon. I cannot describe the green hollows, hills, slopes and woody plains—the towns, villages, and towers—the crowds of secondary mountains, substantial in form and outline, bounding the prospect in other quarters—nor the bewitching loveliness of the Lake of Lugano lying at the base of Mount Salvador, and thence stretching out its arms between the bold steep. My brother said he had never in his life seen so extensive a prospect at the expense only of two hours' climbing; but it must be remembered that the whole of the ascent is almost a precipice. Beyond the town of Lugano, the hills and wide vale are thickly sprinkled with towns and houses. Small lakes (to us their names unknown) were glittering amid the woody steep, and beneath lay the broad neck of the Peninsula of St. Salvador—a tract of hill and valley, woods and waters. Far in the distance on the other side, the towers of Milan might be descried. The River Po, a ghostly serpent-line, rested on the brown plains of Lombardy; and there again we traced the Tessino, departed from his mountain solitudes, where we had been his happy companions.

"Cyclamen—D. W. 'It was not Mont Blanc. He was mistaken, or wanted to deceive us to give pleasure; but however, we might have wished to believe that what he asserted was true, we could not think it possible.'—D. W.

The Humming Bird

Tell me, O Rose, what thing it is That now appears, now vanishes? Surely it took its fire-green hue From daybreaks that it glittered through: Quick, for this sparkle of the dawn Glints through the garden and is gone! What was the message, Rose, what word? Delight foretold, or hope deferred?—Edwin Markham.



Hamam Meskoutine, Algeria

A Silent Waterfall

"There is not much to see," Frances E. Nesbit writes of Hamam Meskoutine, in her book, "Algeria and Tunisia." "Only a tranquil country, a freshness of untrodden paths, a touch of the unknown and exceptional in the hot springs and falls to give piquancy to the surroundings. It is a country of soft outlines, Greek in its simplicity, breathing rest and peace. A land of hill and dale, rich pastures and many trees, where glare, dust and bustle are alike forgotten. . . . The uplands are covered by a cloud of gray-green olives, some of them twisted trunks look silvery against the deeper tones of the leaves, and the bright green of the long grass, and the purple and blue of the mountains beyond. Under the trees the flowers of the asphodel shine star-like, calm fills the air, the flocks come and go, and the slender figure of the white-clad shepherd who leads and watches them, piping on his queer rustic flute, is in harmony with the spirit of a half unconscious dream of the days of long ago."

The same writer goes on to describe the hot springs, the great feature of Hamam Meskoutine: "The water comes bubbling up through the gray crust, then flows out over the surface with no fuss, no fountain, no spray. Dense clouds of steam rise from these bubbling springs in all directions, and also from the water as it falls over the rocks down to the valley below. The water as it cools leaves a thick white coating on whatever it touches, thus raising, in the course of ages, a succession of terraces now some two hundred feet high, resembling on a smaller scale the once famous pink terraces in New Zealand. These terraces are of every tone of yellow, orange, russet and green, and are full of small caldrons. Pouring over these natural basins and mingling with these many tints flows a steady stream, sometimes the rich color of thick cream, sometimes the snowy whiteness of foam, but though airy in appearance, perfectly solid, absolutely still. Only the water moves softly and the steam rises ceaselessly—a wonder straight from the underworld, a silent waterfall."

Hemp in Kentucky

The Anglo-Saxon farmers had scarce conquered foothold, stronghold, freehold in the western wilderness before they became sowers of hemp—with remembrance of Virginia, with remembrance of dear ancestral Britain. Away back in the days when they lived with wife, child, flock, in frontier wooden fortresses and hardly ventured forth for water, salt, game and village—in the very summer of that wild daylight ride of Tomlinson and Bell, hemp was growing tall and thick near the walls of the fort.

Hemp in Kentucky in 1782—early landmark in the history of the soil, of the people. Cultivated first for the needs of the cabin and clearing solely; for twine and rope, towel and table, sheet and shirt. By and by not for twine and clearing only; not for tow-homespun, fur-clad Kentucky alone. To the north had begun the building of ships, American ships for American arms, for a nation which had distinguished itself as a seafaring race. To the south had begun the raising of cotton. As the great period of ship-building went on—greatest during the twenty years or more ending in 1890; as the great period of cotton-raising and cotton-baling went on—never so great before as in that same year—the two parts of the nation looked equally to the one border plateau lying between them, to several counties of Kentucky, for most of the nation's hemp. It was in those days of the North that the Constitution was rigged with Russian hemp on one side, with American hemp on the other, for a patriotic test of the superiority of home-grown, home-prepared fiber; and thanks to the latter, before those

days ended with the outbreak of the Civil War, the country had become second to Great Britain alone in her ocean craft, and but little behind the mistress of the seas. So that in response to this double demand for hemp on the American ship, and hemp on the southern plantation, at the close of that period of national history on land and sea, from those few counties of Kentucky, in the year 1859, were taken forty thousand tons of the well-cleaned bast.

What history it wrought in those years, directly for the republic, indirectly for the world! What ineffaceable marks it left on Kentucky soil, land, landowners! To make way for it, a forest the like of which no eye will see again was felled; and with the forest went its pastures, its waters. The roads of Kentucky, those long limestone turnpikes connecting the towns and villages with the farms—they were early made necessary by the hauling of the hemp. For the sake of it slaves were perpetually being trained, hired, bartered; lands perpetually rented and sold; fortunes made or lost. The advancing price of farms, the westward movement of poor families and the consequent dispersion of the Kentuckians over cheaper territory, whether they carried the same passion for the cultivation of the plant, thus making Missouri the second hemp-producing state in the Union, the regulation of the hours in the Kentucky cabin, in the house, at the rope-walk, in the factory, what phase of living went unaffected by the pursuit and fascination of it. Thought, care, hope of the farmer oftentimes throughout the entire year! Upon it dependings. It may be, the college education of his son, the accomplishments of his daughter, the luxuries of his wife, the house he would build, the stock he could own. His own pleasures, also. . . . his excursions on the old floating palaces of the Mississippi down to New Orleans—all these depending in large measure upon his hemp, that thickest gold-dust of his golden acres.

With the Civil War began the long decline, lasting still. The record stands that throughout the one hundred and twenty-five odd years elapsed from the entrance of the Anglo-Saxon farmers into the wilderness down to the present time, a few counties of Kentucky have furnished the army and the navy, the entire country, with all but a small part of the native hemp consumed in the various manufactures. Little comparatively is cultivated in Kentucky now. The traveler may still see it here and there, crowning those ever-renewing, self-renewing inexhaustible fields. But the time cannot be far distant when the industry there will have become extinct. Its place in the nation's markets will be still further taken by metals, by other fibers, by the same variety cultivated in soils less valuable. The history of it in Kentucky will be ended—James Lane Allen, in "The Reign of Law."

The Garden

I know a garden like a child.
Clean and new-washed and reconciled.
It grows its own sweet way, yet still
Has guidance of some tender will.
That clips, confines, its wilder mood
And makes it happy, being good.
Around the lordly mountains stand,
For this is an enchanted land,
As though their splendors stood to grace
This little lovely garden place.
Looking with wise and keeping eyes
Upon the garden sanctities.
Box borders edge each little bed,
Paths narrow for a child to tread
Divide the kitchen garden, dear
And sweet with musk and lavender.
And water-mints and beans in bloom.
Be sure the honey-bee's at home.

How should I tell in a sweet list
Of beauties, rose and anemist;
The little water-garden cool
On sultry days, and beautiful
The wall-garden, the shade, the sun,
Since they are lovely, every one. . . .
—From "Herb of Grace," by Katharine Tynan.

Gloomy Winter's Now Awa'

The poet Tannahill was a native of Paisley, and sang of its surroundings. Like many other British cities, Paisley has desired to enroll President Wilson among her citizens, but even the birthplace of his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, has had to accept disappointment. Paisley is now, as every one knows, a busy manufacturing town, nevertheless, much of the countryside is still as pleasant as when Tannahill wrote:

"Gloomy winter's now awa',
Saft the westlan' breezes blaw.
Mang the birks o' Stanley shaw
The mavis sings fu' cheery, O!
Sweet the crawflower's early bell
Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell.
Blooming like thy bonnie self,
My young, my artless dearie, O!
'Come, my lassie, let us stray
O'er Glenkillock's sunny brae—
Blithely spend the golden day
Midst joys that never weary, O!
'Towering o'er the Newton woods
Lav'rocks fan the snow-white clouds;
Siller saughs, w' downy buds,
Adorn the banks sae briery, O!
Round the sylvan fairy nooks
Feathery brackens fringe the rocks;
'Neath the brae the burnie jouks,
And ilka thing is cheery, O!"

On Nationality

The principle of the sovereignty of the nation has given rise to the new theory of nationality by the side of the former constitutional theory. Since the nation alone has the right to govern itself, it may demand that it should not be governed by foreigners, or be incorporated in any foreign nation; it may also demand that there should be no parceling out among other governments. Each nation should form an independent state; all the parties of the same nation ought to be united in a single state. This is the declaration of the principle of nationality. No regard was paid to this idea until the Nineteenth Century. The states had been formed, by the accident of heritage, or of conquest, without any scruple in the matter of gathering together peoples of different tongues, races, or customs, or even to breaking in pieces the various races. This had been the procedure in 1814, at the Congress of Vienna. When they determined to make exchanges between the states, only the richness of the soil and the number of the inhabitants were taken into account. There were in Europe, therefore, a number of states, formed from several nations, foreign and even hostile to each other (the Turkish Empire, Prussia, Austria), and some nations were divided among several states (Germany, Italy).

A short time after the Restoration the patriots began to stir up an agitation against the governments. Wherever a small nation has been incorporated into a large foreign state (in the Turkish Empire, or the Empire of Austria) the patriots sought to detach the nation from the foreign state that governed it; and, on the other hand, when a large nation had been parcelled out among petty states (in Germany and in Italy), the patriots labored to destroy the petty states in order to reunite them into a single nation. The movement went on then in an inverse sense, sometimes toward separation, sometimes toward concentration. Some demanded enfranchisement, others unity.

This agitation went on in almost every country—in order to free from the Turkish Empire, the Greeks, Serbians, Rumanians, Bulgarians; to free from Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Croatia; in order to free Ireland from England, Belgium from Holland, Poland from Russia. The movement for unity was confined to Germany and Italy. Only France and Spain, where unity had already been established, escaped from this agitation.

The principle common to all na-

tional parties is that the state should be one with the nation. But what is meant by a nation? There had been in Europe two methods of regarding a nation. One regarded the nation as the ensemble of men who wanted to make part of one and the same state. It was, therefore, the inhabitants of a country who were to decide to what nation they would belong. The nation existed only by the will of its members. The other method declared that the nation was formed according to race, and independent of the will of man; people of the same race ought to be united, even when they did not desire such a union. . . .

Almost everywhere the National Party has been finally victorious; in Serbia, Greece, and Belgium, through insurrection; in Rumania, Bulgaria and Lombardy with foreign support; in Italy and in Germany by forming a group about the kingdom of Sardinia and about the kingdom of Prussia.—From "The History of Contemporary Civilization," by Charles Seignobos.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Capital and Labor and the People

ABRAHAM LINCOLN defined a democracy as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and by the people he meant, of course, all of the people, not any particular portion, section, or class. Neither Abraham Lincoln nor anyone else who has spoken with admitted authority on the subject, it seems reasonable to assume, has entertained a thought that there can be exceptions to the rule that democratic government is for all. There is hardly any difference of opinion, in the United States at least, on the point that democracy means nothing less than equal rights and opportunities, with absolute equality before the law, for all.

This being admitted, and satisfactorily and conclusively settled, it follows naturally that in a democracy the only authority is the will of the people, exercised under the safeguards and restrictions of the Constitution, and expressed by the majority through representative government. Either the people are supreme in a democracy, or the term democratic, as applied to their form of government, is a misnomer. In proportion as any other, or rival, power rises or asserts itself, or ventures to dictate, or is permitted to dominate, within a so-called democracy, the democratic spirit of the people wanes, as it has waned and disappeared repeatedly in the course of history.

There are today two great forces contending for a larger measure of independent freedom of action in the United States than the democracy can afford to grant, no matter if it is a fact that each of these forces is essential to national strength and prosperity. One of them is capital, the other is labor. Both have become powerful under a system of government which places no limitation upon industry or enterprise. As a consequence of centuries of wrong thinking, even in these so-called advanced and enlightened times, each is still disposed to regard the other with a mixture of distrust and antagonism, and, in the blindness of class prejudice, each, although in less measure than formerly, is inclined to forget that there is a third factor in the nation, and one which properly should always be regarded as the first, whose interests and wishes must be primarily consulted, namely, the people, the democracy.

Figuratively speaking, the air today is alive with discussion of the power and rights of capital and labor, and the public, listening attentively to the trend of the talk, cannot but admit that capital, on the one hand, and labor, on the other, through organization and combination, have built up within the Republic conditions to be seriously reckoned with, if private interests are not eventually to submerge the interests of democracy.

Using the term government as the most convenient expression for democracy in the United States, as already intimated, it is, or it has been in the past, at any rate, too often regarded as only an incidentally interested third party, and too often in the present, as in the past, its interference in disputes between the two great private interests has been rather resented than welcomed. Lately, however, it has come to be recognized by a constantly increasing multitude that the government has everything to do with the growth, conduct, and pretensions of these interests, and that in going to the extent even of taking them, for correction, regulation, or control into its own hands, it is simply exercising, rather than exceeding, its function as a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Manifestly, the great industrial and labor organizations, yearly becoming more powerful, must be alike subject to government control, if one or the other of them is not ultimately to control the government. Democracy must rule, or democracy will be ruled. It is not, or it should not be, difficult for the average American to approach this subject in the proper temper. Plainly, there are certain industrial combinations in active operation today the strength of which is only secondary to that of the government itself. Nor should it be difficult to face the fact that organized labor wields a power dictatorial and almost governmental in character. If either is allowed to go uncontrolled the result must necessarily be harmful to the country. It was never intended by the founders of the United States Government that any menacing factor should be permitted to obtain sway under the Constitution.

Now, all this leads to a view of the situation which is far from pessimistic. In the last analysis, the government of the United States must be a democratic, not a capitalistic nor a labor government, but a government of the people, by the people, and for all the people, and it must govern first, last, always, because it represents the will of the people. Those who underestimate the ability of a democracy to govern would do well to look carefully into the figure which the American democracy is cutting in world affairs today. A democracy can govern as a free people desires to be governed, and if it shall be admitted that the American people are capable of governing themselves, it must also be admitted that they are capable of controlling, for the general good, every condition, whether it has to do with capital, with labor, or with any other element in or phase of the body politic.

Moreover, and with this comes the assurance that justifies optimism, democratic government, although righteously jealous of its prerogatives, will see no injustice done to any element of its people. It will not confiscate, or smash, or repress in the readjustment that is at hand. It will undertake to see that justice shall determine regulation, whether with regard to capital or to labor. Neither enterprise nor energy will be penalized. There must be equality, but no superiority, of rights. The public welfare must come before everything else. No one is to be deprived of what belongs to him, and no man is to be afforded opportunity of preying upon his neighbor. Government ownership or control, if adopted, will mean simply that democracy rules, that the

people govern themselves; and where privilege ends equal opportunity for all to enjoy to the full the blessings of a free government begins.

This may be looking toward an ideal. Perhaps it is. But at this time all the world has reason to look toward the realization of ideals.

Water Power in India

THE letter which was addressed, recently, by the Government of India to the provincial governments in regard to the question of the development of water power is particularly interesting, as affording another indication of the determination of the Indian authorities to develop, as much as possible, the trade and manufacture of the country. With increasing frequency, during the last few years, those who know India, both in India itself and in the United Kingdom, have deplored the way in which the country has settled down, in the sphere of the world's trade, as merely a reservoir for raw material. At one time, of course, in the heyday of her greatness, India was one of the most important manufacturing countries in the world, and for this reason attracted to her a steadily increasing flow of traders from the West. India, however, lost this position many years ago, and one of the chief difficulties in the way of rehabilitating the great dependency as a manufacturing country on modern lines is the conservatism of the people.

This is especially noticeable in the national industry of agriculture. Agriculture, indeed, in no part of the eastern world is in a great hurry to alter its methods. The tendency to imagine that what was good enough for yesterday and the day before, reckoned even in centuries, will be good enough for tomorrow, is particularly persistent, and in India, where the same methods have been followed, in many instances, from time immemorial, this conservatism is especially a problem. The same applies to all other branches of industry, and it is for this reason that the recent decision taken by the authorities, and expressed in the letter to the provincial governments, to make themselves responsible for the surveying involved in the establishment of water-power sites in the country, is particularly satisfactory. Hitherto, whenever such surveys have been undertaken, it has been due to private enterprise; but it has been quite evident for some time that, if the utmost use is to be made of the water power, this great initial work must be under the control of some central authority. As the letter referred to very justly points out, many questions will necessarily arise which only the government can deal with, such as, for example, questions of land rights and of the conflicting claims of irrigation and power.

The value of water power and the consequent importance of its efficient utilization is, of course, being recognized increasingly all over the world, and in no country, perhaps, is it more essential that the utmost possible should be made of this source of power than in India. Both from an agricultural and from a manufacturing point of view, the question is one of first importance, and the determination of the authorities to make sure that the development shall be placed on a right basis from the start is full of promise for the future.

Refugees in Mesopotamia

ALTHOUGH, with so many great questions claiming attention, comparatively little has been heard of it, there can be no doubt that one of the most remarkable constructive developments of the war has been the British reorganization of Mesopotamia. From time to time, statements have been made in regard to this work, telling of the transformation effected throughout the whole Euphrates and Tigris valley, from Basra to beyond Baghdad; of difficulties triumphantly overcome, and of order retrieved with extraordinary rapidity out of the chaos of centuries. Of the many difficulties thus successfully overcome, not the least was the question of refugees. The collapse of Russia to the north, and the consequent complete overrunning of Armenia and northern Persia by Turkish forces, compelled thousands of refugees to flee for safety in the direction of the British lines in Mesopotamia, and a report on the matter, recently issued by the British Press Bureau, makes interesting reading.

It was at the end of July, 1918, that thousands of Armenians and East Syrians, after a heroic resistance to overwhelming Turkish forces, when their ammunition had been exhausted, poured down, "a panic-stricken horde," upon British lines of communication in Persia. Both the East Syrians and the Armenians of Lake Van had suffered terribly through the retreat of the Russian armies. Nevertheless, when the final Russian collapse came, it is a matter of history how they gallantly held their ground for months together west of Lake Urmia, and, throughout the summer of 1918, effectually stopped the Turkish advance. It was not, indeed, until their resources were absolutely at an end that they gave up the unequal contest, and fled for protection to the British lines. Tens of thousands of them undertook the terrible journey south, and when news came to the British authorities north of Baghdad that they were approaching, a small force was sent to meet them and safeguard their retreat. It all came about at a peculiarly difficult time. The British forces were at grips with the Turk, and the problem which immediately faced them of providing for this host of refugees was a serious one. The British authorities, however, grappled with the matter at once. A camp was hastily laid at Bakuba, and in three weeks refugees were being drafted in at the rate of a thousand a day.

According to the latest statements, some 45,000 refugees of both the nationalities referred to are now in this camp, and it affords an instructive glimpse of the far-reaching nature of the present work of the Peace Conference in Paris, as regards both great questions and apparently small ones, that these 45,000 people are said to be awaiting the decisions of the conference with the utmost concern. Looking back on what they have suffered and what their compatriots have suffered during the last four years, any hint at the possibility of their being handed back again to a government which has

treated them so shamefully fills them with dismay. They are, according to the report of the British Press Bureau, "relying on the Allies' promise that the rights of small nations shall be safeguarded." They will not, it may be confidently assumed, rely on this promise in vain.

The Part of the United States

THERE is in the recent report of General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, giving the strength of the armies of the different nations on the side of the Allies, on the western front, at the time of the signing of the armistice, a crushing reply to the prediction, whether emanating from German or from other sources, that the United States would fail to give effective support to the Allies before the close of the war. It may be recalled that there were, at home, many who, up to the spring of 1918, declared that because of American unpreparedness for the conflict, the unreadiness of training camps, the lack of adequate transportation facilities, and innumerable other drawbacks, real or fancied, the United States would fail to make a relatively creditable military showing in France and Belgium.

It may be recalled also that the German Government officials, the German military commanders, and the German press, as late as the beginning of the summer of 1918, scoffed at the idea that the United States would, or could, ever become an important factor in the war. At the utmost, the German military experts would grant no more than that in the course of time the United States might be able to place 600,000 men in the field, and that this feat could not be achieved until too late.

Now, the official figures, as reported by General March, show that when the armistice was signed France was represented at the front by 2,559,000 men, the United States by 1,950,000 men, and the United Kingdom by 1,718,000 men, this figure including Portuguese. In his statement General March says that the figures given show the "ration strength," meaning that they included every man that had to be fed, combatant, non-combatant, medical service men, supply men, and so on.

There is here, of course, no basis for estimates or conclusions with regard to the relative forces placed on the western or any other line from the beginning of the war. Nothing is said relative to losses. The United States was a late comer into the war, and an analysis of the relative military contribution of all the nations on the Allies' side would have to be very far-reaching and exact in order to avoid doing injustice in any particular.

The great fact brought out in General March's report is that between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, the United States, a peaceable and non-military democracy, was able to place at the most important front of the greatest of wars a force of nearly 2,000,000 men. And behind this, and clearly discernible, is the other magnificent fact that the sudden ending of the war alone prevented the United States from doubling this force within a few months.

Buildings Called Montauk

When one speaks in general terms, one does not hesitate to say that Chicago has been rebuilt twice over since the great fire of October, 1871. It was a city fair to look upon before three and a third square miles of its area, including its business center, were devastated within forty-eight hours, forty-eight years ago. The East had lent money freely to the city that was growing like a mushroom on the south shore of Lake Michigan, and the builders of early Chicago built with taste.

Before the embers were quite cool the first rebuilding, also on borrowed money, began, and within a year or two, save for a vacant place here or there, one would hardly realize that 17,450 buildings had gone up in smoke on that memorable 9th of October. Again the money raised in the East, on second, and sometimes on third, mortgages, was put to good purposes, and Chicago rebuilt, say at any time after the middle seventies, was a very presentable city.

So it remained until about the middle of the eighties, when Chicago business concerns began to outgrow their quarters. Then commenced the second rebuilding, and it was not long under way before Chicago architects astonished the world with types of construction entirely new and sometimes startling.

The first Chicago skyscrapers were built on foundations that spread all over the site, rendering the basement floor practically useless. Upon these foundations were reared structures ten or twelve stories high for the accommodation of offices. Among the earlier office buildings of this character were the Pullman, the Rookery, the Temple, and the Montauk.

The other day it was announced in New York that "improvement in the property situated at the easterly end of the block on which the Federal Reserve Bank plans to erect its new home will follow the sale of the Montauk Building." The New York Montauk was erected later than the Chicago building of the same name, but it is an interesting fact that, even in those early days, New York had begun to follow, and even to imitate, Chicago's peculiar type of architecture.

The Montauk was one of the first great office buildings erected in Chicago, and, therefore, one of the first erected anywhere. Its New York namesake was among the first of the great office buildings constructed in that city. But before either was ten years old the style of Chicago skyscraper architecture had completely changed. The old spread-and-solid foundation had given place to caissons running down to bed-rock. Above these rose the "skeletons" of steel frame-work which have made possible the construction of buildings of enormous height. In the early '90s, Chicago was the only city that could show this type of architecture, and the hundreds of thousands of strangers who came to visit the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 were quite as much interested in the Chicago skyscrapers as in any of the exhibits at Jackson Park.

Then began, in the heart of the city at least, the second rebuilding of Chicago. Structures like the Montauk went down before the skyscraper wave. Buildings which, only a few years earlier, were shown with pride

and viewed with admiration, were supplanted by light and airy fabrics of steel and terra cotta extending for twenty or more stories into the azure.

New York never brought itself quite to the point of approving of the Chicago World's Fair, but when that great exposition got under way New York came in thousands to see it, and New Yorkers lingered longer than any others around the Chicago skyscrapers. They were manifestly surprised that a city so far inland, a city so far from Manhattan, could dare to do such things, or to be the first to do such daring things in architecture. At all events, when New York had seen all it cared to see of the World's Fair, and had taken all the measurements it desired of the Chicago skyscrapers, it went home determined to build more and higher skyscrapers than its presumptuous western competitor for popular favor. What it has done may be seen in its skyline, or in the pictures of its skyline, with which it has flooded the world. But meanwhile Chicago also has been building into the air, and some of its canyons are as deep and as impressive as those of lower New York. One would not be likely to go back to the early days of architectural skyscraping, however, if something like this Montauk incident did not now and then make it seem worth while.

Notes and Comments

AS AGAINST all the opinions that have been expressed concerning the relative merits of the Barnard and Saint Gaudens statues of Lincoln, how interesting and conclusive, if one could possibly know it, would probably be the judgment of Abraham Lincoln himself. Meantime, Manchester, England, seems well satisfied with the Barnard statue: as the Manchester Guardian puts it, "Rather than refine one feature of a man who was rough-hewn in every limb and lineament, the sculptor almost fiercely thrusts forward the clumsiness and disproportion of Lincoln's figure, as though to say, 'Here is a man who needs no sentimental treatment.'" For that matter, was there not something rough-hewn and Lincolnian in the vigorous determination of the Manchester operatives to go hungry rather than side against Lincoln in the American Civil War?

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, who held that "of all noise music is the most tolerable," would be in sympathy with the protest made to the Boston street commissioners by citizens who live on Beacon Street and are disturbed at nights because of the continuous traffic of merchandise trucks outside their windows. The objection is no mere statement of occasional annoyance; the facts show definite depreciation of property in this fine residential part of the town because of the incessant rumbling of motor trucks during the night. And the problem goes farther than any one street in any one city. Inventions facilitating the dispatch of business usually add to the noise of civilization, and thus far this result has been generally accepted as necessary. But is it? If the demand for quieter conditions became widespread and imperative, is it not possible that the same inventive ability that makes a noisy motor truck would find some way to make a quieter one?

THERE was a time when the appropriations of the United States Rivers and Harbors Bill used to assume proportions of some magnitude in the sight of the average man. But what is five or ten million dollars now, even if set aside to rid the Mississippi of snags, in comparison with some of the current expenditures?

WITH the return of peace there appears to come also an awakening of interest, among picture buyers and others who enjoy the art of painting, in the work of the early American painters. Allston, Stuart, Copley, and West have never wholly disappeared; but a considerable company, "sincere, accomplished men," says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, critic for the New York Tribune, "who respected their art and left upon it the stamp of dignity that would alone be sufficient to commend our admiration" has been quite forgotten. The time they lived in, which had no photographers, encouraged portrait painters. Forgotten as they now are, it is not unlikely, at a period when artists were fewer and the country smaller, that these early American artists were better known to the contemporary general public than are any but the most widely heralded of their modern successors.

IN REPLY to the pessimists who think that the possible failure of a League of Nations to achieve its purposes is a reason for not starting one, somebody has sensibly remarked that the North American republic is really a league of states that was something of a failure at first. The Union formed by the articles of confederation in 1781 failed in practice; it could not collect taxes or pay its debts, and was neither respected abroad nor even obeyed at home. The second effort was made in 1787 by a convention which admittedly met "to form a more perfect Union." And this new Union was, in turn, compelled to pass through the ordeal of the Civil War to preserve itself; so that the United States stands today, by virtue of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." That civilization may perhaps have to try, try again is no good reason for feeling lukewarm about the League of Nations; rather is it a good reason for beginning as soon as possible.

WITH all the changes in war during the last half century, one thing, at least, apparently must still seem natural to the soldier of earlier wars. The pontoon bridge, still the quickest and most practical way of crossing a river, is made as it is used to be, and has, in fact, probably changed very little since the idea of mooring a succession of boats and laying down a roadway over them first occurred to military engineers. Pontoon equipment, says an officer of the United States engineer corps, has undergone much study but little change since the Civil War. At the present time the construction of a bridge capable of carrying the heavy traffic of a modern army across a river 225 feet wide, by men who had practiced handling and lashing the boats, but had never before put a bridge together, has been accomplished in nineteen minutes and ten seconds. The record for such a performance by men more thoroughly familiar with the work is fourteen minutes and fifty-three seconds.